



SATURDAY, Feb. 4, 1882.

The Guitteau trial cost the country about fifty thousand dollars.

In the course of remarks by counsel, on the subject of continuance in the DeArman case, it came out that our jail was in a very uncomfortable condition, and that some of the prisoners had been frost bitten, as mild as the winter has been. It is said the stove put in the prison pursuant to Act of the Legislature does not heat the cells where the prisoners are confined; that water oozes out of the floor and gathers on the walls etc., the stove not sufficing even to keep the interior of the prison dry. This is a very bad condition of things and should be remedied without regard to cost. It is the duty of the Commissioners Court to make an appropriation sufficient to meet the ends and requirements of the Act of the Legislature. Men should not be punished before conviction. It is horrible to imagine an innocent man subjected to imprisonment during the rigors of a winter, and entirely unprotected against cold to such an extent as to suffer from frost-bite. During the discussion it came out that the Gadsden jail was perfectly comfortable. So is the Talladega jail. Why is it that the Calhoun jail is in a condition unfit to be tolerated in any christianized community? We call the attention of our Commissioners to this, satisfied that they will remedy it at once.

Mr. M. D. C. Spradley of this county, who was thrown from his wagon some days ago and crushed underneath it to such an extent as to cause death, was one of the best citizens of our county, and his loss will be greatly felt.

Rockford Enterprise: There is much complaint in the past few days, of the destruction of the wheat crop, by some insect supposed to be the fly. In some farms several acres together have been almost entirely destroyed, not only the leaves are eaten off but it is killed to the roots, making it almost impossible for it to yield anything. We hope, however, that the cool weather we are now having may arrest the disaster before the wheat is entirely ruined, for much depends upon the grain crop the present season.

The Meridian Mercury relates that a Mrs. Skelton, of Marshall county in that State, has recovered damages by verdict of a jury against the lessees of the penitentiary to the tune of \$14,000 for the killing of her husband, a convict, by one of the guards.—Ex-charge.

It is a matter to be deeply regretted by all who have a decent regard for common humanity that we cannot have a few juries of that persuasion in Alabama. Inhumanity to convicts should be made so costly that none could afford to indulge in it, instead of being winked at as is too often the case, to the shame and reproach of our State and its government, be it said.—*Fort Payne Journal*.

The rumor is afloat that smallpox has appeared in the camp of the railroad hands on the Ga. Pacific R. R. between Oxford and Anniston. It is further rumored that on the appearance of the dread disease, the workmen scattered in every direction. We sincerely hope the report is false. If not, however, it would be well for our County Board of Health to take steps to give the people of the county free vaccination at once.

Gadsden News: The gold pen offered as a prize by J. E. Tinsley for the best composed letter by a girl under 12 years of age was awarded to Miss Sadie Par. The card case, for the best essay on temperance was won by Miss Thurber.

HYMENAL.—On the 1st instant, at the residence of the bride's parents, in this county, Mr. F. C. Adams and Miss Lela Jinks were united in the holy bonds of matrimony. A reception attended by a large host of friends, was enjoyed at the residence of W. S. Shook, in Gadsden, Wednesday evening at 3:30 o'clock.

MARRIED.—In the Baptist Church, at Oxford, Ala., on the 26th ultimo, by Rev. J. C. Wright, Mr. John B. Grant and Miss Jessie T. Allen.

Also, at the same time and place, by Rev. J. C. Wright, Mr. George M. Taylor and Miss Estelle Stokes.

May the skies which bode o'er them,

Be cloudless and bright;

And each prospect before them,

A scene of delight.

Heaven's favor be near them,

To guard and to bless;

In sickness to cheer them,

In health to care for.

Died on the 5th at his home six miles North of Jacksonville, David Treadaway. Mr. Treadaway was, at the time of his death about 70 years old. A good citizen is gone.

Dr. Montgomery has come to town as a permanency. His residence is at the "Miller Evans house," a portion of which he has rented from Dave Wakeley. He can be found there at night, and at the Drug Store of H. F. Montgomery & Co., during the day, when not professionally engaged.

Mr. Graham of the Shelby Sentinel and Mr. Johnson of the Gadsden News, were in town this week.

Covington Enterprise: "We saw a Newton county farmer last Monday, who told us that he had just offered a man a five hundred pound bale of cotton for the rent of two mules to make a crop with, promising to be responsible for their safe return to the owner in good order. The mules would not have brought over seventy-five dollars apiece at public sale. When asked why he did not buy the mules, as he had made over thirty bales of cotton, he replied, that after paying rent and settling a portion of his indebtedness, that his cotton money had been exhausted, and he was left flat again. This farmer is not alone in this serious condition, for many others are worse off than he is. Where the remedy for this financial embarrassment can be found is hard to tell."

A New York man recently sold his to a neighbor for a dollar. Some men seem to take a delight in swindling their neighbors.

#### OBITUARY.

It was on March the seventh day, A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty one that the Lord gave a father and mother a lovely Larcombe son.

Jesus then, with true wisdom and grace, thought little Larcombe, too pure in life And, because he wore an angel's face, triumphantly took him above the sky. January 19th A. D. eighteen hundred and eighty one. The vale of death crept o'er his face, The Dr. watched with skill to aid Yet Larcombe was called, and none could save.

Father, mother, sister, brothers and friend.

Lingered weeping 'round the form, While angels enchanted the road That led him safely on.

So sweet in life, so pure in death That angels swept his spirit home, That he did not an effort make, Nor give a gasp in death.

Twas thus the infant Larcombe died, Twas thus he gently crossed the tide And left the inmates down below, To join sweet sister gone before.

"Tis hard to say 'O Lord Thy Will,' 'Tis hard to know his work is done, 'Tis hard to think his voice is still, Though sweet it rings above the hills.

His stay with us was very brief, His life was spent in perfect peace, For God so good in tenderness, Bedewed him path celestial feast.

And Reverend Kirk chose his text to be As we sorrowfully laid him beneath the sod, "Suffer little children to come unto me, For of such is the kingdom of God."

Then strive on Whitfield and Helen Teague. The earth has lost a diamond bright Heaven has gained its chief delight, And saved your darling from the fight.

We feel that we on earth have lost a tie To comfort and to cheer us 'till we die. But to serve God and bear the cross we'll try, That we may gladly meet them "by and by."

Then hope removes the veil, And tells us "all is well." We cross the river one by one, And enter within the pales.

Written by his father, at Oxford, Ala., E. W. TEAGUE.

List of letters remaining in Post Office at Jacksonville, Ala., January 31st 1882:

Mr. H. B. L. Baslet, Charles Deavenport, Jeff Green, J. S. Garner, Bob Gullage, Robt. Hasson, Robt. Hendmer, B. B. Hamilton, J. V. Hall & Co., L. L. Lawrence, A. F. Loan, Tom Pool, Willingham W. Parker, G. T. Smith, H. A. Lun & Co., James Lemble, Carson Trust, Barlow Taylor, Newton Teague, J. J. Willis, Miss Marilla Arnem, Miss Carrie Beecher, Miss Mollie Broadway, Mrs. Fannie Huff, Miss Charlotte Lilly, Miss Mamie Roberts, Miss Nancy Turner, Miss Leah Umphries.

A. E. FRANK, P. M.

It is estimated that there is now in this country \$1,700,000 or an average of about \$84 per inhabitant.

As we go to press the trial of Cohela, a white man charged with the murder of a man named Jones for alleged intimacy with his wife, is progressing. The evidence is circumstantial.

There is some talk of asking a new trial in the case of Scott, the negro man recently convicted of rape. Reports of the bad character of the woman in the case thickened. If they be true, Scott should have a new trial.

Felton's Independent Platform.

An Augusta, Ga., special says, W. B. Felton, the leader of the Independents in Georgia, opened the campaign there to-night in a speech of two hours. He declared in favor of the abolition of the poll tax and national banks, for unlimited currency, for gold and silver coinage and for the abolition of the convict system.

If the convict system of Georgia is anything like the system in Alabama, Disorganized Felton has undoubtedly struck it rich in placing himself in opposition to it, and the organized Democracy of Georgia cannot too soon avow itself in favor of prison reform. Democratic politicians both in Georgia and Alabama would do well to remember that there is a great deal of sentiment in politics.

We are indebted to the courtesy of our immediate Representative from this Congressional District, Gen. Wm. H. Forney, for Public Documents.

The Grand Jury of Jefferson county have "whitewashed" the convict camps of that section.

#### Description of Christ.

The following epistle was taken by Napoleon from the public records of Rome when he derived that city of so many valuable manuscripts. It was written in the time and on the spot where Jesus Christ commenced His ministry. Publius Aelius, the Governor of Judaea, to the Senate of Rome—Caesar, Emperor. It was the custom in those days for the Governor to write home any event of importance which transpired while he held office.

**CONSCIENT FATHERS**—There appeared in these our days a man named Jesus Christ, who is yet living among us, and of the Gentiles is accepted as a prophet of great truth; but His own disciples call Him the Son of God. He hath raised the dead, cured all manner of diseases. He is a man of stature, somewhat tall and comely, with a very ruddy countenance, such as the beholder may both love and fear. His hair is the color of the fibres when fully ripe, plain to his ears, whence downward it is more orient of color, curling and wavering about his shoulders; in the middle of his head is a saucy or partition of long hair, after the manner of the Nazarites. His face is plain and delicate, his face without a spot or wrinkle, beautiful with a comely red; his nose and mouth are exactly formed; his beard is of the color of his hair, and thick, not of great height, but forked. In reproving, he is terrible; in admonishing courteous; in speaking, very modest and wise; in proportion of body, well shaped. None have seen him laugh, but many have seen him weep. A man, for his surpassing beauty, exceeding the children of men.

Women are everywhere using and commanding Parker's Ginger Tonic, because they have learned from experience that it speedily overcomes despondency, indigestion, pain or weakness in the back and kidneys, and other troubles peculiar to the sex.—*Home Journal*. See advertisement.

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**A Plainly Stated Truth.**

An exchange makes the following plain statement of facts, to which we call the attention of our readers:

We suppose many people think that newspaper men are persistent dunces.

Let a farmer place himself in a similar position and see if he would not do the same.

Suppose he raised one thousand bushels of wheat, and his neighbor would come and buy a bushel, and the price was the small matter of only one dollar and twenty five cents or less, and the neighbor says: "I will hand you the money in a few days." As the farmer does not want to be small about the matter, he says all right, and the man leaves with the wheat. Another comes in the same way until the whole of the one thousand bushels of wheat are trusted out to one thousand different persons, and not one of the purchasers concerns himself about it, for it is a small account he owes the farmer, and of course that would not help him. He does not realize that the farmer has trifled away the crop of wheat, and that its value is due him in a thousand little driblets, and that he is seriously embarrassed in his business because his debtors treat it as a small matter. But if all would pay him promptly, which they could do without any trouble, it would be a very large amount to the farmer, and enable him to carry on the business without difficulty.

His stay with us was very brief.

His life was spent in perfect peace,

For God so good in tenderness, Bedewed him path celestial feast.

And Reverend Kirk chose his text to be

As we sorrowfully laid him beneath the sod,

"Suffer little children to come unto me, For of such is the kingdom of God."

Then strive on Whitfield and Helen Teague. The earth has lost a diamond bright Heaven has gained its chief delight, And saved your darling from the fight.

We feel that we on earth have lost a tie To comfort and to cheer us 'till we die. But to serve God and bear the cross we'll try, That we may gladly meet them "by and by."

Then hope removes the veil, And tells us "all is well."

We cross the river one by one,

And enter within the pales.

Written by his father, at Oxford, Ala., E. W. TEAGUE.

OFFER the following described places for sale at a bargain. For full description and particulars apply to them.

2

160 ACRES in the tobacco valley, fine open farm with plenty of woodland, oak and hickory growth. Land brings from 900 to 1300 lbs. seed cotton to acre. One half cash, balance on time.

3

80 ACRES, three and a half miles North of Mt. Polk, 17 acres cleared, mostly fresh. Rails enough to fence 40 acres more. Land good. No houses. Can be paid for in six yearly payments of cotton.

Call on or address J. D. McCormick, Mack Al-

4

100 ACRES within one and a half miles of Anniston, 50 acres cleared, 50 acres well timbered and accessible. Iron ore, good water, orchard, dwelling, out-houses, blacksmith and woodshop well patronized, on the place. School house and church within one fourth mile. Geo. Pacific R. R. survey through the place.

5

120 ACRES near Cherokee and Calhoun lines. Framed dwelling house and other improvements. 50 acres in cultivation. All in a body—greater part level and good.

In good neighborhood.

6

2500 ACRES in a body, on Tallas-

hatchie and Ochatchie creeks. As fine land as lies in Calhoun. Three splen-

did residences and ten or twelve tenant houses. No room for description in this advertisement. Can sell one to five places from this tract, or all in a body, at a bar-

gains.

7

180 ACRES, 8 miles west of Jackson-

ville on Gadsden and Jacksonville roads.

Good improvements, finely watered,

fencing in good condition and land in fine

state of cultivation. 100 acres open. 85 acres woodland well timbered. Red and yellow clay subsoil.

8

A splendid farm of 800 acres in the val-

ley of Alexandria, 500 acres open and under

culture, 640 in a body, and 160 of woodland

separated from main body by only one forty

acres a large and convenient dwelling and

many tenant houses. The land has red

clay subsoil; very level and will hold

all the manures put on it. Ample water

supplied from two springs. Fine native and

cultivated grasses. Land produces well.

Would make a splendid stock farm. It

will be sold at a bargain.

And other places of very desirable char-

acter. We shall continue the advertise-

ment of places given us for sale from time

to time without charge to the parties who

give us their lands to sell. We have print-

ed power of attorney to sell land now on

our part, all parties who have lands in

our hands for sale will be compelled to

sign them up. We require this bond in or-

der that there may be no dispute as to

amount of our fee in case of sale, and to

show parties who may desire to purchase that we have a

Those of our subscribers who have responded to our request for names have our thanks.

The Supper given by the ladies of the Methodist Church, at the Academy, Wednesday evening was an elegant affair, and the receipts were satisfactory. The money will, we learn, be appropriated to the adornment of the church building.

In the case of the negro man Scott, Amistad, charged with rape upon a person of a negro woman who bears a good reputation for virtue, the jury brought in a verdict of "guilty" with a sentence of life.

Negroes and poor friendless white men have their uses after all. When the law is on their side, a rich and influential, there is always a negro or a friendless white man, whom it can lay its hands on. Somebody has to be made an example of, you know. Impartial justice, what a wonderful old fraud you are!

The Laney case was continued next term of the Court.

Geo. W. Parsons Esq., of Tallahassee, gave us a pleasant call today. He attends Calhoun Circuit Court regularly.

The DeArman case was continued to next term of the Circuit Court on the ground, we learn, that it could not be concluded in the limited time allowed. There is a large number of witnesses in the case.

Circuit Court opened Monday, Judge Box presiding. Among the cases from other counties attending we notice Messrs Whitlock, Bishop, Dunlap and Vandiver of Tallahassee, Parsons and Wilson of Talladega, Wilson and Wilson of Shelby, Kelly and Whiteside of Oxford, and Capt. Hayes Savage of Cross Plains.

Since the above was written we notice also Mr. Pearce, of Oxford, Mr. Brock of Cross Plains and Mr. Martin of Gadsden, and Mr. A. Warden, of Centre. Mr. Warden has been mentioned most favorably by the press in connection with the offices of State Auditor and Secretary of State, of which positions he would be most acceptably to the people.

Judge Box impresses every one who observes his rulings, as a just and thoroughly conscientious man.

Dr. J. C. Francis, who has been confined to his room some two weeks with a cold, is, we are glad to say, getting better.

The State paid out last year for sending prisoners about fifty thousand dollars. More Circuits and Court Judges would lop off much of this expense annually. It was the economy on the part of the Constitutional Convention to decrease the number of Circuit Judges. The twelve Judges should have been retained at good salaries by the Convention, and the Legislature should have increased their pay by extending the terms of the Circuit Court in the various counties.

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## AGRICULTURAL.

SEEDING LAND TO GRASS.—Probably nine-tenths of the farmers of the United States sow all their grass seed in the spring, and usually can give no better reason than that they have always done so, and their fathers before them. Many of them do not know that any other season will answer for seeding. On the majority of farms, in this latitude, August and September are better than spring, as a crop of hay may be obtained the following season, whether the grass seed be sown alone, or with wheat or rye. I have sown grass seed with wheat in early September, on land not subject to heaving, and taken a good crop of each the following season. Clover seed will necessarily have to be sown in the spring, as the young plants are liable to winter-kill. Where the frost heaves the ground in winter or spring, after seeding with or without grain, it is policy to roil the whole field with a heavy roller, first sowing the clover seed. If the plants stand firm and well the smooth harrow may be substituted for the roller. The roller or harrow, should be used as early in spring as the surface becomes dry enough to crumble. In many cases it is good policy to sow grass seed alone. For instance, one has a "run out" meadow, and wishing to keep it in grass, can plow down the sod as early in spring as possible to work it well, apply a good surface dressing of manure, harrowing it well, making a fine seed bed, and on this sow the varieties of grass and clover seed desired. Usually a fair crop of hay may be made from the land the same season, and a better one the season following. Lands may thus be seeded in early fall to good advantage. For instance, take any swaid land that hardly pays the expense of mowing it, and plow it in August and treat it as above, sowing it immediately to grasses, including clover, which will become well rooted before winter sets in, and a good crop of hay may be reasonably expected the next season. Any other land than swaid may be thus seeded, if done in August (provided it be sufficiently fertile), and produce a good crop of hay the following season.

GRAN SHEDS.—It would save a good many dollars in the end to those of our wheat growers who have not barns if they would build cheap sheds in which to store their grain. The losses the past fall on account of ruined wheat stacks have been more than enough to build sheds for the whole grain crop of the State. A good model for such structures we recently saw on the farm of Mr. C. Le Vesconte of Hastings. The posts were sixteen feet in height, and set fifteen feet apart. The length of the sheds was perhaps thirty feet. Over the top was a cheap board roof. The wheat was stacked perpendicular up to the eaves, instead of an incline, as is necessary in the stack in the open field, and consequently it was impossible for the rain to drive into it. For posts Mr. L. had taken small trees, while for boards, for roof he had used some which had come out of an old building. The estimate cost of such a shed with new boards is placed at \$1 per acre. Under four of these buildings he had stack'd each 40 acres of wheat which was as dry as when cut. Of course on the prairie it would be impossible to secure trees for posts, in which case sawed timber would be necessary. Four inch square scathing would be sufficient and would last a good many years if the end which went into the ground were charred. Such a shed would not need much scientific work on it, and could be constructed in a day by any farmer with a little help from his boy or hired man. In threshing, the straw might be stacked up against the sides and ends, and the sheaf converted into a stable, under which the stock might find shelter in the day time, if not at night. Later on it would be a handy place to leave the sceder or plow, or whatever farm implement was drawn in from the fields after the day's work was done. They are certainly good things in every way, and from their cheapness ought to have a place on every farm where there is no barn.

THE department of agriculture reports that up to the 1st show a decrease in the cotton crop of 33 per cent in Louisiana, 40 per cent in Texas, nearly 60 per cent in Arkansas, and 30 per cent in North Carolina. In South Carolina, Georgia and Mississippi the crop will be not much below that of last year. Florida reports a decrease of 15 per cent; Alabama an increase of 13; Tennessee a decrease of 42. The average yield of wheat for 1881 is 10 bushels per acre against 13 1-10 in 1880, a decrease of about 20 per cent, or 100,000 bushels. The falling off is in the interior, caused by the severe winter, late cold spring, drought and insect ravages. The quality of the reduced crop is generally poor. The average yield per acre of corn is 20 bushels, 25 per cent less than in 1880, caused by drought during the growing season, excessive rain during harvest, and the chinch bug. The quality is below the average. In Wisconsin and Minnesota, however, there is a decided increase over last year's yield.

MAKING BUTTER: We hope every farmer who has cows that give milk, will make all the butter they possibly can. It is said that butter making begins at the stable—let it be butter. The fact is, butter is so high in our markets at this time, and probably will be all winter, that there is no one thing the farmer can turn an honest penny this late fall and early winter, so readily as making butter. As the cows will soon, if not already, be in the stables let it be remembered that the "stalls must be clean and the animals kept neat; even the air of the stables must be free from foul odors. When milk is once contaminated, it is a most destructive absorber of gases, nothing can be done to make it perfectly pure again. More butter is spoiled "at the pail," than curing any other process through which the milk and butter pass. The answer is not properly cleaned or the hands of the milkers are foul, and in many ways the milk receives that which ever after remains to contaminate.

AMERICAN beef is regarded in England as of a superior quality, but they think the mutton we send there is not to be compared in flavor or tenderness with that of home production. The reason for this is that our sheep are generally treated in a way to favor the growth of their fleeces, without much consideration of the quality of the mutton.

It is to be observed that while France has been suffering under the phylloxera scourge, Spain and Italy have been increasing their acreage of vines. In 1879 Spain exported wine to the value of 170,000,000 francs, in 1880 to the value of 225,000,000 francs. The wine in Italy planted to vines is now nearly as large as that of France, and much of it has been put in within the past five years. Conventions to disperse grape culture, and exhibits to display the products of the vine, are becoming common in Italy. But rustic culture is not becoming naturalized to any extent outside of Spain. The newer vineyard districts of Europe are chiefly wine districts. The best of them are beginning with American vines. There are few places where submergence can be resorted to with profit.

## HUMOROUS.

A SAD affair.—He was a proud old Pennsylvanian, and when Evangelie approached him on the subject of her marriage with young Augustus De Courcy, he turned pale with anger, while the perspiration stood out like soap bubbles on his high patrician brow. "Father," she pleaded, "there is nothing against him; he is of good family; he is industrious; he never chews nor drinks nor smokes nor frequents billiard saloons and he has never been in jail." "No, but he ought to have been," fiercely exclaimed the pallid and trembling aristocrat. This very morning I learned that he once held a position in the Philadelphia Tax Office." The fair girl, uttering a cry of horror, fell in a fit at his feet, and Augustus De Courcy moved to Ohio.

LOVING IN CHICAGO: "You must kiss me twice in the very same place, George, or I can never be your bride." "Are you certain of this, Myrtle? Is there no appeal from this decision?" "None whatever," answered the girl. Looking lovingly into Myrtle's deep blue eyes, George bent over and kissed the sunny-haired beauty on her right cheek, just aft of where a chunk of gum lay silently. "And if I do not kiss you again we must part forever?" he asked. "Yes," replied Myrtle. "Then good evening," he said, in cold, cruel tones. "You have unwittingly released me from my vows," and with a horse-piratical laugh he leaped over the front gate and was gone.

(Logan, Ohio) Hocking Sentinel.  
Locking News.

In the absence of anything startling or terrific—politics and the exploits of the army worm excepted—news from this delightful valley will not prove nerve-tiring. However an item of very great importance to many people is communicated by Mr. F. Harrington, Wholesale and retail Druggist of Logan who thus writes: Mr. Alex. McClurg, Union Furnace, states that his wife had been afflicted with rheumatism for the last twenty-five years, being unable to walk without canes or other help the most of the time; has now used two bottles of St. Juro's Oil and walks not only about the house, but also in the fields without any help.

A TARIFF DISCUSSION: "Jimmy Tuffboy is to the times in all matters of public discussion. 'Coming out skating this morning,' shouted his best friend, 'Well, hardly.' The governor has put so high a tariff on my going skating this year that I can't compete with his strap. But I'll play foot ball with you. The old man's free trade on that." The two had a first-class tussle in the back yard and went into the house to have their clothes mended and a man of Africa drawn in court plaster alto relieve on their faces.

SERVANT'S HEAD GEAR: "I don't know why it is, Mrs. Miggs, but your bonnet looks more stylish every time I see it. I hope my sight is not becoming affected." "Have no fears, my dear," reassuringly observed Mrs. Miggs. "There is no illusion in the matter. The effect is due entirely to the hair." Every time I come home I find Mrs. Miggs to sit down on it, and everybody tells me its such an improvement."

A PALPABLE HIT: A countryman who had selected a seat at the theatre from which he could obtain a good view of the stage was greatly disengaged when a young lad wearing a fashionable hat sat down in front of him. He bore the affliction in silence as long as he could, then, bending forward, said politely: "Please, Miss, would you be so kind as to lower your umbrella?" She lowered it amid the applause of the audience.

A CONFIDENT FRIEND: Some people when they are tight, are very considerate. Not long since Gus De Smith, being under the influence of a dinner party, called at the residence of Colonel McSpillikins on Austin avenue. "Ish Colonel McSpillikins in? I want to see him on 'portant business." "Yes, sah," responded the dusky mulatto. "She heess in, is he? Well, ef heess in, never mind disturb him on my account. I'll call again soon when he's out."

GAGNAW DAILY NEWS: Mr. George Schluke informed our reporter, that he had been suffering with rheumatism in his feet so badly, that for weeks at a time he would be unable to leave his bed. He tried various remedies without relief, and concluded to use St. Jacob's Oil. It acted like magic. In two days he was entirely cured.

He took a seat: "Why are you so late, love?" she asked, as he came staggering home at 3 A. M. "S-S-Smith," was all he could utter. "What Smith?" she echoed. "I mean B-B-Brown." "What Brown?" she said, in agony. "No, no, no, not Brown," he continued, "J-J-Jenkins." "This is too much," she cried. "I mean B-B-Brown." "What Brown?" she said, in agony.

SHAKESPEARE CORRECTED: The man who said all the world was a stage and the people actors didn't have it correct. It should have been all the world's a printing office and every fellow takes a hand at playing the devil.

A SMART CERK: "Tuis safe it empty-calt at the house," was a sign which her glars found on a safe in a Green Bay office. They called at the house and robed it of \$600, and that smart office clerk hasn't got the big head any more.

ADVICE TO A CIGARETTE SMOKER: Yes, Algernon, Heaven indeed tempers the wind to the shorn lamb. But then you must remember the lamb was shorn forcibly against his will; he didn't go and deliberately paws his master for \$3.65 when he knew perfectly well that July wasn't going to last all winter. Go to Algernon, get thee to a mummy.

A MATTER OF AUTHORSHIP: "Who wrote the Book of James in the New Testament?" asked a Sunday school teacher in a Mission village, and a little fellow at the foot of the class who keeps up with the news of the day, shouted: "The James boys."

BROWN IN A BAD WAY: "I met Brown just now," said Pringy, "he looked perfectly glib. 'What's the matter with him? A note gone to protest?' "No," replied Brown's clerk, "they've sent him word that his note is overdue and he has gone to protest."

A YOUNG ENGLISH LADY WHO IS DOING THE ALPS: reports progress to her guardian: "I tried to climb the Matterhorn; but didn't reach the top. It's absurdly high; everything is high in this country. Please send me some money."

A PUNCHED SIXPENCE: "I'd have to go to you, sir, that I moved in the best cities before I came to this country," said a native of Albion. "They were moving the press, and must be moved, until you were forced to move out of England?" queried Funderdon.

POWER OF JOURNALISM: The girl pressed the leaves, but the boy pressed the girl. The press is mighty and must prevail.

SPORTING ITEM: Wasn't Adam the first man to sell the race?

THEATRE: burned: "I tell you," exclaimed the theatre manager, "that Miss Bushin had a splendid reception. The house was fairly ablaze with enthusiasm." "Yes," said Fogg, dryly, "as the house was all paper, it was easily set ablaze."

Sudden changes of temperature are very productive of Coughs and Colds, which always yield, however, very promptly to Dr. Bull's Cough Syrup.

MILE OF HUMAN KINDNESS: "But your honor," says the accused, "this is a case of suicide." His honor—"!" The accused—"He always said he wanted to commit suicide, but that he hadn't the courage. So then I helped him!" His honor—"But why, afterwards did you take him watch?" The accused (with a shrug) "Why, because he didn't need it any more!"

TWO CHILDREN ARE PLAYING TOGETHER IN A GARDEN: The little sister says to her little brother: "Which would you rather be, a little flower or a little bird?" The young man, after a moment's reflection—"a little bird, because it eats!"

AN ENORMOUS TRAFFIC:—Pittsburg boasts that 849,746 bottles of CARLING have been sold within the last six months. This shows that the great Army of bairns will soon be reduced to a corporal's guard.

ALL DOUBTS DISSIPATED: "Do you ever take anything?" asked an Austin candidate, leading a prominent citizen into a saloon. "Do I ever take anything? Don't you remember I have been a member of the legislature?" That settled it. He took stock.

CONTENTMENT: "Don't be forever sighing 't' wealth, my son," counseled John's father; "be content with what you have." "I intend to be content when I have it," replied John.

"HOW ARE YOU MY OLD FRIEND?" Asked a bright looking man. "Oh! I feel miserable. I am full of pain and can't eat, and my back is so lame I can't work."

"Why in the world don't you take Kidney-Wort? that's what I take when I'm out of sorts, and it always keeps me in perfect tune. My doctor recommends it for all such troubles." Kidney-Wort is the sure cure for biliousness and constipation. Don't fail to try it.—Long Branch News.

SPOOKY DAY: goods clerk to smart miss on a hat before a glass: "Don't I wish I was a looking glass!" Smart miss: "Yes perhaps you'd get more girls to look at you then." Clerk collapses and is carried out.

DO YOU GO TO SABBATH SCHOOL, MY LAD?" kindly asked a city missionary of a deformed little Dubuque urchin, "Nary," answered the innocent child, "I've got a fitin' cook that can walk over any bird in this town that wears gaffs."

IT IS A FACT THAT CAN NOT BE DENIED: "hat for headache, biliousness, fever andague, etc., etc." "Sellers' Pills" have no equal.

AND ADD A FEW: a good count writer on social ethics. Of course not. Ask her next best lady friend. She will never fail to give the information.

AVOID ECCENTRICITY: "No," said the bank cashier, "I didn't need the money. I wasn't speculating. I had no money for spending it. But, hang it, I didn't want to be called eccentric."

"GREAT BLOOD TONIC" for the cure of all blood diseases—"Dr. Ludwcy's Blood Searcher." Has no equal.

AND ADD A FEW: a good count writer on social ethics. Of course not. Ask her next best lady friend. She will never fail to give the information.

A GREAT BLOOD TONIC: "I go against my will," murmured she sweetly, as she fondly leaned on William's arm as they meandered to the theatre.

IT WAS NOT MRS. PARTINGTON, BUT

YOUNG, MIDDLE AGED, OR OLD MEN,

SUFFERING FROM NERVOUS DEBILITY,

STOMACH, LIVER, BOWELS, ETC., ETC.

DRUGS, TONICS, TINCTURES, ETC., ETC.

# Jacksonville

# REPUBLICAN

"THE PRICE OF LIBERTY IS ETERNAL VIGILANCE."

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## THE REPUBLICAN.

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### ATTORNEY AT LAW.

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Promptly,

AT THE

REPUBLICAN OFFICE

### THE ISLES OF LONG AGO.

O lovely isles so far away,  
In life's vast surging sea!  
Around their slopes the sunbeams play  
Their silent melody,  
Above their heights the changing skies  
The light and shadow throw,  
As they again before me lie—  
The Isles of Long Ago.

O lovely isles, forever fair,  
And clothe with green they stand!  
No change or death can enter there,  
That fair summer land,  
Where happy birds, in shady bower,  
Sing out the brook's flow,  
And myrtle deck, and faerie flowers,  
The Isles of Long Ago.

O lovely isles, forever fair,  
Far from their pearly strand,  
Yet often through the din and strife  
The ocean surging round it there  
With coral deck, and flow'rs fair,  
So grand and pure and deathless fair—  
The Isles of Long Ago.

Then, when life's mighty tide moves on  
Strains ever at the strand,  
To glide o'er quicksands and through storm  
Safe to a higher realm;—  
There standing on the hills of light,  
To view the scene below,  
I'll see them with a clearer sight—  
The Isles of Long Ago.

Far from the ceaseless rush and roar  
Of life's vast, surging sea,  
They stand in light, forevermore  
In God's eternity.

There is that blessed land of truth,  
No death or change to know,  
I'll walk again the ways of youth,  
The Isles of Long Ago.

### A FAMILY SECRET.

Lady Eastcamp was the widow of a gentleman who had owned one of the finest estates in the English county of Yorkshire. She was the sole executor of her husband's property, which she held in trust for her only son. The age at which it should be handed over to him was not the usual age of twenty-one, however, but twenty-five.

At this age he was also to receive another fortune, bequeathed by an eccentric relative in Scotland, and which, principal and accumulated interest, amounted to more than a million sterling.

The one peculiar condition about this last bequest was that if the young man did not take possession precisely at twelve o'clock upon his twenty-fifth birth day it was to revert to the next heir named in the will, and between whom and the late Sir Charles Eastcamp had existed a life-long dislike, amounting almost to positive hatred.

The young man, now Sir Henry, had always had a taste, almost amounting to a passion, for traveling, and when he had reached the age of twenty-three had accompanied an exploring expedition into the interior of Africa. Nearly two years passed without any word from him reaching home until, within a week of his twenty-fifth birthday, he returned, and claiming his property according to the condition of both wills, took up his residence at the hall.

A month afterward Lady Eastcamp was taken suddenly ill, and for several weeks was confined to her bed with a malignant fever.

During the whole time she was most tenderly nursed by a young girl, her adopted daughter, and, thanks to her care, the crisis of the fever was safely passed, and the lady was on a fair way to recovery.

For nearly a week these favorable symptoms continued, and she was fast approaching convalescence, when one morning the nurse, awaking from her sleep, found the lady lying dead and cold in her bed.

Alarm was given at once, and the physicians hurriedly summoned, declared that she had died by poison.

Laudanum is the drug that had been used, and when the fact was learned that the previous noon the lady's adopted daughter had purchased it in the adjoining village, though at once brought into custody, she was placed under strict surveillance.

This adopted daughter, whose name was Clara Rowell, was a very beautiful girl of not more than eighteen. The child of one of her former schoolmates, who had died in giving her birth, Lady Eastcamp had always treated her as if she had really been her own daughter, and now the girl could not have appeared more inconsolable had she in reality lost a mother.

Notwithstanding her display of grief, however, the circumstances appeared so strong against her, that she was arrested.

She admitted having purchased the laudanum, in compliance with Lady Eastcamp's request, who had given the vial to her son. This, however, the young man positively denied.

When asked why she had not set up with the sick lady as she had done on previous nights, she replied that she had done so until twelve o'clock, when it was at Lady Eastcamp's own request that she had retired.

"As for any further questions you may ask," she said, firmly, "I will not answer them. Though I may have suspicions, I do not know anything except that I am innocent."

She adhered firmly to her resolution of silence, and the strictest examination could not extract an answer from her.

Her obstinacy, however, had but the effect of confirming the magistrate in his belief in her guilt, and she was consigned to prison to await her trial.

Though such was the effect upon the magistrates' there was one person who

JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 11, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 2339.

### Alfred Krupp at Work.

The Germans are justly proud of Herr Alfred Krupp, the owner and creator of the largest and most famous foundry in the world. Although continually turning out immense castings of iron and steel for various purposes, it is for the noted cannon that the great establishment at Essen, in Rhenish Prussia, has the widest reputation. Alfred Krupp is a native of Essen, and is 70 years old. In 1826 the elder Krupp died without leaving any considerable fortune to his widow, who, with the assistance of her son, carried on a small foundry until 1843, when she retired in favor of her assistant. Herr Krupp continued to make great progress with his foundry, but without attaining international reputation until the great exhibition of 1851, when he attracted attention by sending to London a single block of steel weighing 1,500 kilograms. In the 1862 exhibition Herr Krupp was a most successful exhibitor, showing, among other samples of his skill, a cast steel block of 100 cwt., which, being broken into halves by a steam hammer of 1,000 cwt., was found to be perfectly clear and free from flaws.

One specialty of Herr Krupp's exhibit in 1851 must not be passed by without mention, and that is—his cast-steel guns. The attention of the French Government was particularly attracted by this artillery, and the experiments that Government made with it afforded convincing proofs of the practical value of the Essen manufacture. These guns at that time were of very small calibre, but Herr Krupp was continually experimenting with them, until he finally succeeded in producing those gigantic pieces of artillery which are now world-famous. Indeed, it is asserted that upwards of 15,000 cast-steel guns have, up to the present time, been made by the Essen establishment, and dispersed in various quarters of the globe. In the Philadelphia Exposition of 1876, Herr Krupp exhibited many wonders that startled even Americans, accustomed as they are to all kinds of mechanical wonders.

Altogether the establishment covers a superficial area of 1,000 acres, about 100 of which are covered with buildings. In the year 1877 the Krupp foundry possessed 1,648 various kinds of furnaces, 298 steam-boilers, 77 steam-hammers, 294 steam-engines, ranging from two to one thousand horse-power, or altogether 11,000 horse-power, and 1,063 other kinds of machines.

Herr Krupp, by means of an army of 5,000 workmen, is enabled to turn out a monthly supply of 250 field-pieces, thirty small and twenty-four large guns, besides an enormous quantity of articles for peaceful purposes. To keep all these foundries employed Herr Krupp possesses several mines in various parts of Germany, and even Bilbao, in Spain, whence the metal is brought by a regular line of steamers to the mouth of the Rhine, and thence conveyed by rail to the furnace. Although the number of people employed by Herr Krupp is 5,000, the number of these various laborers is little short of 15,000, who all work together under their employer's skilful direction with the regularity of a machine. The daily consumption of coal by this army of workers is about 2,200 tons. The creature comforts and requirements of his people are carefully provided for by Herr Krupp. He has 3,277 dwellings erected for his clerks and workmen, in which everything needful has been thought of. Fire and life insurances, invalid and pension societies, hospital, bathing establishments, four people's schools, and work school for women, all proclaim the thoughtfulness of Herr Krupp, their founder and benefactor. Herr Krupp, a few weeks ago, had in his employ 23,000 men; but new orders have just obliged him to hire an additional force of 8,000, which places him at the head of the population of a small city—more than 30,000 men. The Rothschilds, only of all Kaiser Wilhelm's subjects, return a larger income than Herr Krupp. Not even the Rothschilds, set in motion so many hands.

### A Desolated Village.

Soon we reached the mushroom camp of Highland. It well deserves the name applied to it—the deserted village. But one house is inhabited. The structures, numbering hundreds, are falling down, and look distressed. Buildings which once covered immense stocks of merchandise are empty, and the doors and windows are big yawning holes without glass or boards. The rude signs of "Store," "Assay Office," etc., swing in a crazy manner from the tops of doorways and in front of toppling buildings, and old foundations overgrown with weeds and partly buried in sand tell where many a mountain business home once hopefully reared its form. This village has a history. Its existence was due to the "Old Turk," who camped there in the spring of 1880, and told of wealth buried in the hills behind his cabin. As the season opened hundreds flocked to the new camp; but when Aspin began to produce fine mineral the people of Highland became disgusted and silently departed.

—California was ceded to the United States, May 21st, 1848.

Napoleon Bonaparte, was made King of Italy, March 31st, 1805.

thought differently. This was a young detective who had been sent from Scotland Yard to work up the case, and his belief in the girl's innocence was firm.

"She is hiding some family secret, not her own guilt," he said to himself; and, proceeding to the prison he tried to engage her in conversation, in the hope that some chance word would give him a clew to the solution of the mystery.

In this hope he was doomed to disappointment, however, for the girl still remained firmly silent, and quite discouraged, he returned to the hall, but with an idea that had before occurred to him taking more definite shape in his brain.

"If I could but imagine a motive," he said to himself, "I would say it was the son who is guilty; but, no, there could be none possible."

Still the idea would not be banished from his mind, and, remaining at the hall for two days longer, he watched the young baronet night and day, but without finding the least confirmation of his suspicions.

He was on the point of giving up in bitter despair, when, on the evening before the funeral of the murdered lady, a detective arrived from the library, and, finding the young man in the same attitude of despair, he said to him:

"Come to my office at once."

Rewarding the messenger with a small coin, the detective at once started to obey the lawyer's summons. He found him waiting for him with a flushed face and excited manner, and, seizing him by the arm, dragged him toward the inner office.

"A most extraordinary thing," he said "Marvellous!"

Before the detective could reply they had passed into the private office and found themselves face to face with a young man whose resemblance to the young baronet was so remarkable that involuntarily he exclaimed:

SATURDAY, Feb. 11, 1882.

## ANNISTON.

Last Monday we had occasion to visit Anniston on business, and while there we could not fail to notice the improvements going on, and the rapidity with which the town is donning city airs. The great factory was in operation, the furnaces constantly at work, the "mill never ceased to grind," and everybody, employer and employee, wore a busy, bustling appearance.

Upon Monday night the plan of lighting the city by the famous electric light was first put in operation. It was a magnificent success. The globes were suspended upon the flagstaff above the mill communicating by electric wires with the engine in furnace No. 2. When the light first appeared it seemed to be struggling hopelessly with the darkness, but continued to increase as more steam was put upon the engine, until a broad beautiful stream of light flooded the surrounding space with a soft mellow radiance, covering a radius of more than four hundred yards. It was not dazzling or brilliant, fitful or glowering, but soft, gentle and harmonious.

Imagine the light of five thousand candles concentrated within a powerful reflector and placed upon the belfry of the court house and a very good conception of the character and effect of the electric light at Anniston can be had. Chaperoned by Mayor Hopkins the genial gentleman who occupies the Mayoralty chair, and Mr. Benny Wyly, the Prince of Depot agents and telegraph operators, we were conducted through the extensive furnaces, the entire grounds of which were brightly illuminated by the electric light.

Anniston is the only town in the State that we know of that is lighted in this manner. It is an indication of the spirit of progress and enterprise which characterizes her people, and such a place is necessarily compelled to develop and increase in population and wealth.

While there we were informed of a most dastardly attempt upon the life of Mr. Latham a citizen of the town, by his son-in-law. The would be murderer is same man, (Smith) who as assistant marshal of Anniston, was arrested for the killing of a negro some time since, the preliminary investigation being held here.

From information which we gathered the act of Smith was simply atrocious. Mr. Latham was remonstrating with Smith upon his course of idleness, and trying to persuade him to contribute to the general support of the family, when Smith drew a pistol, and without warning fired upon the defenseless old man, who fell and is now lying in a critical condition.

The ball struck him in the neck. Smith immediately fled. When the news reached the marshal a pursuit was organized and active measures at once taken for his capture. Mr. Noble offered one hundred dollars for his apprehension.

Mr. Hunter, whose activity in matters of this character is known, is still upon the lookout and expresses the opinion that he will " nab him" — we hope to do so, and if he fails we hope the Governor will increase Mr. Nob's reward to \$500.00.

W.

## MASS MEETING.

A numerously signed call for a Mass Meeting of the citizens of the Federal Judicial District of Northern Alabama has been made through the press of the District. It is proposed to have the meeting at Decatur the 13th of February. The object of the meeting is to memorialize Congress to build a United States court room and other public buildings at some suitable point in the District. It is desired that a large number from every section of the District attend this meeting.

Good News from Senator Hill.

We are glad to be able to state that the chances for Mr. Hill's permanent recovery were never so bright since the operation was performed, as at present. Dr. Gross writes to Mr. B. H. Hill, Jr. in this city, that he does not think any further operation will be necessary, and that the cure will be permanent. This is the first time he has written so hopefully about it, and there is every reason to hope that the Senator's superb vitality and splendid health has asserted itself finally. — *Atlanta Constitution* 17.

Senator Benjamin H. Hill, in a private letter to the editor of the *Gazette*, writes as follows: "I shall not be in the Senate for about two or three weeks. I must have another operation in my mouth. The surgeons say it will be simple and that my chances for my permanent recovery is assured. My general health was never better, and I hope I am nearly through my local trouble." The Senator's many friends will be glad to hear that he is getting well. — *Darien Gazette*.

Live to-day as though sure eternity is your to-morrow.

## GUILTEAU'S SENTENCE.

To be Hanged by the Neck Until Dead.

Thirteenth day of June the day fixed upon.

WASHINGTON, D. C. Feb. 4.—After the motion for a new trial had been overruled, Guiteau, who had been permitted to resume his seat at counsel's table, called out, "If your honor please, I desire to ask if there is any motion that I ought to make to preserve my rights."

Scoville tried to prevent his speaking but he resorted,

"Well I don't want any advantage taken of me. I want to know how much I shall have to prepare my appeal to court in base."

Scoville—"Please keep quiet, we haven't reached that yet."

Guiteau, with much excitement—"I won't keep quiet. I am here and I propose to do my own talking."

Judge Cox then informed Scoville of the rules of practice applicable to the filing of his exceptions and after this matter had been arranged, Col. Corkhill renewed his motion, saying, "It is now my duty to ask for the sentence of court."

Judge Cox to prisoner—"Stand up. Have you anything to say why sentence should not now be passed upon you?"

Guiteau still sitting—"I ask your honor to postpone sentence as long as possible."

Judge Cox—"Stand up. Have you anything to say why sentence should not now be pronounced upon you?"

The prisoner then arose pale but with lips compressed and determination stamped upon his features. In low and deliberate tone he began but soon his manner became wild and violent, and pounding upon the table, he delivered himself of the following narrative:

"I am not guilty of the charge set forth in the indictment. It was God's act, not mine, and God will take care of it; and don't let the American people forget it. He will take care of it, and every officer of this Government, from the executive down to that marshal taking in every man on that jury and every member of this bench, will pay for it; and the American people will roll in blood if my body goes into the ground and I am hung. The Jews put the despised Galilean into the grave. For a while they triumphed. But at the destruction of Jerusalem, forty years afterward the Almighty got even with them. I am not afraid of death; I am here as God's man and I have been from the start."

Judge Cox then proceeded to pass sentence, addressing the prisoner as follows:

"You have been convicted of a crime so terrible in its circumstances, and so far reaching that it has drawn upon you the horror of the whole world."

The execution of your countrymen & the excitement produced by such offence made it no easy task to secure for you a fair and impartial trial. But you have had the power of the United States treasury & government to your service to protect your person from violence and to procure evidence from all parts of the country. You have had as fair and as impartial jury as ever assembled in court on justice. You have been defended by counsel with zeal and with a devotion that merits the highest encomiums. I certainly have my best to secure a fair presentation of your defense. Notwithstanding all this you have been found guilty. It would have been a comfort to many people if the verdict of the jury had established the fact that your act was that of an irresponsible man. It would have left these people satisfied with the belief that crime of political assassination was something entirely foreign to the institutions and civilization of our country, but the result has denied them that comfort. The country will accept it as a fact that crime can be committed and the court will have to deal with the highest penalty known to the criminal code to serve as an example to others. Your cause has been so extraordinary that people might at times, have doubted your sanity, but one cannot believe that when the crime was committed you thoroughly understood the nature of the crime and its consequences.

Guiteau—"I was acting as God's man."

"And that you had moral sense and conscience enough to recognize the moral dignity of such an act?"

The prisoner—"That's a matter of opinion."

Yor own testimony shows that you are repelled with horror from the idea.

You say that you thought it might be prevented. This shows that your conscience warned you against it, but by the softness of your mind you worked yourself up against the protest of your own conscience. What motive could have induced you to this act must be a matter of conjecture probably. Men will think that some political fanaticism or world desire for self elevation was the real inspiration for the act. Your own testimony seems to controvert the theories of your counsel. They have maintained and thought honestly I believe that you were driven against your will by an insane impulse to commit the act, but your testimony showed that you deliberately resolved to do it, and that deliberate and misguided will was the sole impulse. This may seem like insanity to some persons but law looks upon it as willful crime. You will have due opportunity of saving many errors I may have committed during the course of the trial passed over by the court in banc, but meanwhile it is necessary for me to pronounce the sentence of the law that you be taken hence to the common jail of the district from whence you came & there be kept in confinement, and on Friday the thirtieth day of June, 1882, you be taken to the place of execution, within the walls of said jail and there between the hours of 12 m. and 2 p. m. you be hanged by the neck until you are dead and may the Lord have mercy on your soul.

During the reading Guiteau stood apparently unmoved and with his gaze riveted on Judge Cox. When the final words were spoken he struck the table violently and shouted, "And may the Lord have mercy on your soul. I'd rather stand where I do than where that jury does and where your Honor. I'm not afraid to die. I stand here as God's man and God Almighty will cure every one who has had a part in procuring this unrighteous verdict; Nothing but good has come from Garfield's removal and that will be a verdict of posterity. As to my inspiration I don't care a snap for the verdict of this court in generation.

I would rather a thousand times be in my position than that of those who hounded me to death. I shall have a glorious flight to glory, but that miserable scoundrel Corkhill will have a permanent job down below, where the devil is preparing for him."

After apparently taking himself out the prisoner turned to his brother and without the slightest trace of excitement conversed for some moments before being taken from the court room.

In the Southern States—Virginia, North Carolina, South Carolina, Georgia, Florida, Mississippi, Louisiana, Tennessee and Kentucky—the average capitalization of the railroads is \$34,000 per mile in New York, New Jersey, Pennsylvania, Delaware, Maryland and West Virginia the average is \$38,500.

## The Crisis in Egypt.

After much shilly-shally France and England are at last brought face to face with the logical result of their interference in Egypt. As our Cairo correspondent telegraphs, they must either appeal to arms or leave the country. The forces opposed to them have gathered strength. There is Arab Bey and military seeking to revive the rule of the Mameluke. There is the nationalist party using the newly elected Council of Notables as its mouth-piece. There is the native press, recalling the high destinies of the Arab race, the valor of its warriors, the dignity inherited from its ancestors. There is the Khedive, weak minded and supine, hating the Control and fearing to reveal his hate. There is the Sultan, aiming at spiritual dominion over the Moslem world. And behind the Khalifat there is none knows what. Some say that Germany has formed alliances with Abdul Hamid; others that Austria will certainly support him. In this doubt lies the gravity of the situation. If the Sultan sends troops to Egypt without the permission of France and England, and if either of the Northern powers assists him in asserting his suzerainty, nothing could avert a European war. — *N. Y. Herald*.

## LETTER FROM FLORIDA.

The following letter from Mr. A. J. Borders was delayed in the mails and only reached us the 8th inst. It is of interest and we publish it notwithstanding the fact that it is more than a month old.

## NEAR SUMPTERVILLE.

SUMPTER Co., ALA. Dec. 2, 1881.—Mr. L. W. GRANT—DEAR SISTER—according to promise I will first say that our party is doing splendidly. As to health, we are all as hearty as pigs—the great difficulty is in getting it, and getting it cooked. Mrs. B. tried and tried to get milk to go in the bread, but failed. When she asked them if they did not make up their bread with milk, they would look astonished and answer, why no—we don't milk cows in the winter; we turn cows and calves together through he winter months. Ask them why—say, we never feed cows; if we were to milk them in winter we would have to feed them. But my better half found out by one of the fair ladies of Florida a substitute for milk in bread. It is far superior to milk. We have not had a failure with it—not too much soda for the milk, or the milk not sour enough—none of that. I will tell you so that you can try it. Take two Limes and squeeze out the juice into a cup of water and pour it into one quart of flour and usual amount of soda; if that is not water enough, add water till it will make up to the proper consistency—or better Orange to the quart of flour. We use the bitter Orange in place of the Lime because it is more convenient. The Orange grows everywhere and the Lime only in some places. I think you might substitute the sweet Orange by using more.

The first Oranges we saw was in the lower part of Georgia, near a little town called Bremen. But the fruit was all killed last winter. From there on we could see more and more trees about the houses, but no fruit until we reached near the line of A'chual Co., Fla., when we drove up to a house where the trees were hanging full of the golden fruit. You can imagine how the boys looked, and how they took on over them, and how soon they were over the fence asking permission to pull some off the trees, so they could say they had pulled Oranges off the tree with their own hands and ate them. They happened to have the bitter kind, and they were next to the road, and the boys pitched them like they meant business, but a few bites, and they were not the smallest I ever saw, told them something was wrong, and about this time the guard of the house told them that they were bitter fruit and showed them some that were good. We bought a few dozen and went on. When near Newnanville, we came to where the frost did not kill the fruit, and we could get as many oranges as we wanted at 11 cents a piece. We bought one hundred and then every one wanted to see how many they could eat at once; but I believe a half dozen satisfied any of them. No groves in this part of the State, but when we came near Ocoee, in Marion county, we could see the maria beginning to grow. We got to Ocoee on the evening of the 20th Dec., it being the 21st day of our trip by wagon route.

Ocoee is a nice place—considerable business done there and one of the largest Orange groves in the State, owned by Mr. Ichelberger, a relative of Mr. Johnie McCain, of Oxford, Ala. Mr. Johnie McCain, of Oxford, has a nice grove, and it looks as clean and nice as can be. I passed by it. It shows that the owner is awake to his interest. Also, there are large Banana patches here and the fruit was killed by the freeze last winter. The groves are all on flat land, worth from \$25 to \$50 per acre. The cost to cut off and prepare the land for the trees ranges from \$25 to \$50 per acre. The trees will cost from 25c. to \$1 a piece, owing to the size. It will cost from \$75 to \$100 to prepare and set out one acre if you hire it done. Then, in ten years they say it will be worth \$1,000. That price is now being asked for groves about 10 years old. It said a ten year old tree will bear from 500 to 5,000, owing to the land and treatment. The Oranges sell at \$1 per hundred.

I must confess that I did not understand how the Orange grew. I have always thought we would see ripe fruit, green fruit and blossoms all on the same tree, but it is not the case. The fruit ripens as our apples—all at the same time. But the lime has ripe and green fruit and blossoms all on the trees now. I have seen a great number of different kinds of fruit called the Citron family. We are camped near Sumpterville this week and going to hunt and fish awhile. The game is scarce here. The boys have gone hunting to day. Later they have just returned—had three shots—got nothing—but came back with a load of squirrels and about six pounds of trout.

A. J. H. BORDERS.

Women are everywhere using and recommending Parker's Ginger Tonic, because they have learned from experience that it speedily overcomes despondency, indigestion, pain or weakness in the back and kidneys, and other troubles peculiar to the sex.—*Home Journal*. See advertisement.

The reason the Dead Sea is dead, is said to be because it is always receiving and never giving out anything.

## CREMATION! TO MERCHANTS

BUY LANFERTY'S BURN GARDEN SEEDS  
LANFERTY'S GARDEN SEEDS  
Founded 1784  
SCHOOL, WEAVING, MALE AND FEMALE

ALL GROWERS in papers left over at the end of season. Send for conditions of this NEW SYSTEM, the Most Advantageous ever offered to both Merchant and Consumer. LANFERTY'S GARDEN SEEDS are grown on their own Farms, OVER 1,500 ACRES devoted to this purpose, are the STANDARD FOR QUALITY. *LANFERTY'S GARDEN SEEDS* are sold at TRADE PRICE LISTS for Seeds, in bulk or other form, mailed to merchants on application. DAVID LANFERTY & SONS, Seed Growers, 21 & 23 S. SIXTH ST. PHILADELPHIA

A cold or sore throat may not seem to amount to much, and if promptly attended to can easily be cured; but neglect is often followed by complications, which are then difficult to remove, and which acts so quickly and surely in such cases as PERRY DAVIS' PAIN KILLER. The prompt use of this invaluable remedy will save you from many a painful and expensive visit to the doctor.

Perry Davis' Pain Killer is now the most valued where it is sold known.

It has been the secret of many voluntary physicians and

has received the following commendation:

For whooping-cough and croup it is the best preparation made. We would not be without it.

For rheumatism I have used PAIN KILLER for colds and rheumatism and, and one dose will cure.

For thirty years I have used PAIN KILLER and found it to be the best.

For rheumatism I have used PAIN KILLER and found it to be the best.

For whooping-cough and croup it is the best preparation made. We would not be without it.

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For rheumatism

J. C. LeGrand, of Weaver's Station, was in town this week, and we were pleased to learn that he has entirely recovered from the very painful surgical operation which he underwent a short time since, and is again able to resume the practice of his profession.

David Tatton of the Society of Friends delivered a temperance address in one of the churches of Jacksonville Thursday evening, the 16th inst., at 7 o'clock. No admission fee.

The jury failed to agree in the case of Cohe, charged with murder, and there was a consequent trial. Messrs Woodward and Caldwell prosecuted for the State, and Messrs Caldwell, Hanes & Howell and Vandiver and Whitwell and Brock defended.

Commissioners Court of Calhoun County met here Monday to take steps to prevent the spread of small pox in this county. They declared pure virus for free distribution, and took all other precautions necessary.

Eliot S. F. Nunnalee of Tuscaloosa has been brought out by press for Secretary of State, is a good man.

The Town Council of Jacksonville met Monday night and took revolutionary steps against the introduction of small pox here. Pure virus was ordered and Dr. Nesbit requested to vaccinate all applicants free of charge to them. The price of the doctor or like service on the part of other physicians.

Last week we stated, from information that the small pox which had been developed on the line of the Ga. Pacific, R. R. between Oxford and Anniston. This was a mistake of our informant. The disease appeared on the farm of Mr. Smith some 8 miles from Oxford in the direction of Cleburne county, and patients were at once isolated, and probably Anniston was quarantined against it and is in no danger. We mention in justice to our sister towns.

In calling attention to the jail week we said, "it is the duty of the Commissioner's Court to make an appropriation sufficient to meet the ends and requirements of the Act of the Legislature." When the Commissioner's Court was in session here Monday, we were informed by members of that court that they had made a larger appropriation than had been utilized, and the Treasurer stated to us there was now a hundred dollars of the appropriation in the treasury that had not been used. We shift the responsibility entirely from the shoulders of the Commissioners Court, and we wish this fact in justice to them.

Judge Box granted a new trial in the case of Mart Scott, the negro convicted of rape on a woman, on the ground newly discovered important evidence. For instance, it is said the man swore on the stand she had seen the defendant, Scott, at the night of the outrage. Details of the parties living in prison were filed, in which it stated she was seen with him in evening chatting pleasantly drinking beer with him. If true, here is an important tradition of part of her story detailed on the stand. Messrs. Hanes & Caldwell prosecuted for the State, and Messrs. Stevenson, Vandiver, Arden and Woodward defended, Arden and Woodward making speeches to the jury. Messrs. Hanes and Woodward argued for trial before the Court.

MARRIED.—At the residence of bride's father, Feb. 2nd, by J. C. Wright, Mr. J. G. Bell and Miss Nora Hendricks.

ATTENDANTS: Gladden, Misses Fannie and Eliza, J. R. Draper, Jr., Howell and F. M. Gardner, Oxford, Dr. B. J. Hendrick of Georgia and W. E. Hammond, C. H. Manning of Jacksonville.

The Republican received token remembrance in the shape of a ring cake, and extends its congratulations to the young gentleman who has won a capital prize in the lottery.

Information reached us Wednesday of a most horrible murder committed in the Southern portion of Cherokee County. An old lady and children were killed by robbers and the house set on fire to cover evidences of crime. It is said the lady had money about the house, and an old lust for gold was the only incentive of the men who committed the dastardly deed. It is said that the parties have been caught, but they will be lynched. If they will be plainly because the administration of justice in the courts is so crowded for time, it is impossible to reach all the cases on the calendar. To resort to lynch law is more deplorable. To allow murderers to get away with impunity? Clearly more courts and

trial by jury is the only way to justice. A Woods, Judge of Probate.

## OXFORD FLASHERS:

The excitement about small-pox has about subsided. The three cases in the camps of the G. P. R. R. were placed in an out house and securely guarded so that there was no possible chance for the malady to spread. All rumors as to there being small pox in Oxford are entirely unfounded. There is not even suspicion of the disease here. Our citizens and town authorities are constantly on the alert and every precaution necessary will be observed to keep out the unwelcome guest.

The Florida crowd, consisting of Joshua Draper, sr., and lady, Mrs. Lizzie Turner, Mr. Jas. McKibbin, John B. McCain, Lucius Allen and perhaps one or two others, left on the up train Wednesday last for the "Land of Flowers" via Atlanta, Ga. They were buoyant in anticipation of a pleasant trip and delightful sojourn in that sun-burnished, life invigorating climate. Some of the crowd go with the expectation of investing in real estate, for the purposes of orange growing. We learn that Mr. Abner Borders who preceded them by several weeks has purchased land in Hernando county and is setting out a large orchard preparatory to raising oranges on an extensive scale. There is no doubt but it will pay well.

Our people are as completely in the dark as to the intentions and purposes of the G. P. R. R. that they do not even know yet where the depot is to be located, if the R. R. should be so obliging as to give them one at all. It has been whispered that Oxford would be denied a depot and furthermore that the R. R. had purchased a fine water power some distance west of here and will erect a large factory for the purpose of cutting off the cotton supply from South and West; in other words, it is the determination of this powerful company to lose the dogs of war and because of offended dignity, lay aside to our unpretentious little town until it dies of inaction. The fate of Elyton is being held up as our inevitable destiny. We shall see.

A Quaker by the name of David Tatton, and wife have an appointment to lecture here on the subject of Intemperance on the night of the 15th inst. Mr. Howes has rented the house occupied for some time by Mr. Towles and will run a bakery and confectionery.

The two elegant brick blacksmith shops of Messrs Guin and Fowler are about completed. They present quite an attractive appearance, and as all such structures should be, they are fire proof. Let the old wooden hull adjoining, which has threatened destruction to the town so long, be torn down at once.

Last Spring I was having a conversation with one of the largest dealers in Guano in Calhoun county, when he made what, I afterward thought, was a wise suggestion. It was as follows: That all of the Guano dealers in the country would authorize some good representative farmer to go, at will, to their stocks of Guano and draw from each brand a sample for test on the soil and the same season in year, giving each a small test. I concluded, after taking a conference with the other, that such an experiment might be worth something to the farmers, and would, at least, show up the results, and their differences in our soil. So I procured the same amount of the different nitrified fertilizers from gentlemen who were agents for same, with the understanding that I was to publish the final results, which was agreed to by all.

The soil selected was chosen, so that it would well represent the gray gravel, red in latto and alluvial sandy soils of Calhoun county. Rows 70 yards long, and beginning by number, with state down, and number written upon each of the kind of Guano used; and the same was kept noted in a memorandum book.

The land was tilled with two horses and a stout shovel plow, drawn Guano strawed at the rate of 20 bushels per acre, bedded on grass, and planted on fresh beds about the 20th of April. The plow was worked as usual, and by the same hand, and great care was taken to have precisely the same stand left so the test would be fair. I did the work myself, and I picked and weighed the cotton correctly on the same days, and I give you the result of each row, naming the fertilizer used.

1st. Long's Chemicals composted, yield 13 lbs. or at the rate of 960 lbs. per acre. 2nd. Long's Chemicals—Alum—14, or at the rate of 810 lbs. per acre. 3rd. Plow Brand 12 lbs., or at the rate of 840 lbs. per acre. 4th. Monarch 12 lbs., or at the rate of 840 lbs. per acre. 5th. Merriman's 13 lbs., or at the rate of 910 lbs. per acre. 6th. Soluble Pacific 13 lbs., or at the rate of 915 lbs. per acre. 7th. Monarch 14 lbs., or at the rate of 920 lbs. per acre. 8th. Farmer's Friend 14 lbs., or at the rate of 1015 lbs. per acre. 9th. Sea Gulf 15 lbs., or at the rate of 1050 lbs. per acre. 10th. American 14 lbs., or at the rate of 930 lbs. per acre. 11th. Blank. 12th. Gospien 16 lbs., or at the rate of 1120 lbs. per acre. 13th. Zell's 16 lbs., or at the rate of 1137 lbs. per acre. 14th. Mastodon 16 lbs., or at the rate of 1120 lbs. per acre. 15th. Pennsylvania and Raw Bone 16 lbs., or at the rate of 1120 lbs. per acre. 16th. Potomac Guano 17 lbs., or at the rate of 1225 lbs. per acre. 17th. Sheldrake manure amount 16 lbs., or at the rate of 1120 per acre. 18th. Leached Ashes heavy, 15 lbs., or at the rate of 1050 lbs. per acre. 19th. Sealed & Lawson's Ammoniated Bone 16 lbs., or at the rate of 1120 lbs. per acre. Jan 21—4th

NOTICE! Parties owing town taxes will save cost by making immediate settlement. R. L. ARNOLD, Collector for the town. Feb 11—3t.

## FOR SALE.

A new CAMPBELL CYLINDER PRESS and newspaper outfit in type material and fixtures, all new and first class. Will be sold separately if desired. For particulars address A. McLean, Chattanooga, Tenn. Feb 11—3t

## IMPORTANT.

I have some No. 1 mules for sale at Jacksonville, Feb 4—3t

J. M. CROOK.

ORDINANCE.

Be it ordained by the Intendant and Council of the town of Jacksonville, Alabama, that any person or company who shall store, or keep on deposit, guano within four hundred yards of any dwelling house, or house of business, and within the corporate limits of said town, shall be fined not less than five dollars, and not more than fifty dollars for each and every such offense. JNO. J. CROOK, Mayor. Jan 28—3t

## MANY COMBINATIONS.

Have been tried, but none with such happy results as Rankin's Extract of Bush and Juniper. Those who are suffering from any derangement of the kidneys or bladder, gravel, or weakness in the back or hip, get a taste— one or two will relieve you.

This article has been before the public for nearly ten years, and its sale is constantly increasing—and that with very little advertising—which proves it to be an article of merit. We have testimonials from some of the leading Physicians of Georgia, South Carolina and Florida, and other States, in regard to its reliability as a Diuretic, and a remedy for the diseases for which it is recommended.

Prepared only by Hunt, Rankin & Lamar, Atlanta, Ga., and sold by Druggists generally.

## STATE OF ALABAMA, Calhoun County

In Probate Court for said county, Special Term, February 6th, 1882.

This day came John F. Walker, Administrator of Elizabeth G. Walker, deceased, and filed of Elizabeth G. Walker, deceased, and filed in Court her account and vouchers for a final settlement of said estate.

It is therefore ordered by the court that the 6th day of March, 1882, be and is hereby appointed the day upon which to avert a suit upon said account and to make said settlement, and that notice thereof be given for three successive weeks by publication in the Jacksonville Republican, a newspaper printed and published in said county, to all persons interested, to be and appear before me at my office, in the Court House of said county, on said 18th day of Feb., 1882, and contest said settlement if they think proper.

SAMUEL E. DOWDLE, Judge of Probate. Feb 4—3t

## NOTICE.

TO THE

Farmers of Calhoun County.

I am receiving and will keep on hand for sale, at Weaver's Station, Anniston, Greenport and Jacksonville, the old Premium Potash Guano, which has on all occasions, in tests carefully made, proved to have no equal.

I have handled the old Potash for eight years past, and have never been able to supply the demand. I handled last season 247 tons, and could have sold similarly more in the county, but we were able to furnish it. The results are uniformly satisfactory. I seldom have any complaint of Potash Guano, or Potash Acid Phosphate, which I have in stock at all the above named places. I deem it unnecessary to offer any claim on these fertilizers, as their value for eight years have established their value in diversified husbandry. I guarantee the fertilizer for the present season to be fully up to grade in Phosphoric Acid, Nitrogenous matter and Potash, to any customer offered to the trade.

The Potash Guano and Acid Phosphate have the analysis printed upon each bag, with which the manufacturers authorize me to guarantee. The entire stock that we offer for sale is fresh, and has not been flooded by overflow on the river.

## PRICES FOR THIS SEASON.

Potash Guano, time Oct. 15th next, solvent price \$75 per ton. Cotton option of 50c middling grade cotton. Cash on delivery \$15.

Phosphate Acid Phosphate on time until the 15th of October next, on approved paper \$63.75 per ton, with cotton option of 425 lbs middling grade cotton. Cash on delivery \$25.

Cotton option will not be extended after the maturity of said notes.

I would respectfully refer to Mr. J. W. Whitesides, William Whitesides, Nathaniel Clark, D. G. Clark, William Hubbard, Jas. Turk, Gus Ford, J. E. Williams, W. D. Bush, John Wakefield, Charles Loyd, T. H. Clements, Jas. Hagan, E. N. Weaver, E. T. Clark, H. J. Dean, Samuel Crook, S. Woodruff, Irvin Marin, G. B. Skelton, Frank Hanna, William Edmonson, and Mr. Peterson, the plow man, as to the results from year to year.

The same will be kept up during the season at Jacksonville, Weavers Station, Anniston and Greenport.

All orders addressed to me at Alexandria, D. F. Weaver, Weavers Station, D. Z. Goodlett, Jacksonville, Jas. Hagan, Greenport, or T. H. Hopkins, Store manager at Anniston, will be thankfully received and shall have prompt attention.

We thank you for your patronage in the past, and hope to share the same this season. Very respectfully, W. P. COOPER, Agent.

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## GUANO TEST.

ALEXANDRIA, ALA., Jan. 14, 1882.

Last Spring I was having a conversation with one of the largest dealers in Guano in Calhoun county, when he made what, I afterward thought, was a wise suggestion. It was as follows: That all of the Guano dealers in the country would authorize some good representative farmer to go, at will, to their stocks of Guano and draw from each brand a sample for test on the soil and the same season in year, giving each a small test. I concluded, after taking a conference with the other, that such an experiment might be worth something to the farmers, and would, at least, show up the results, and their differences in our soil. So I procured the same amount of the different nitrified fertilizers from gentlemen who were agents for same, with the understanding that I was to publish the final results, which was agreed to by all.

The soil selected was chosen, so that it would well represent the gray gravel, red in latto and alluvial sandy soils of Calhoun county. Rows 70 yards long, and beginning by number, with state down, and number written upon each of the kind of Guano used; and the same was kept noted in a memorandum book.

The land was tilled with two horses and a stout shovel plow, drawn Guano strawed at the rate of 20 bushels per acre, bedded on grass, and planted on fresh beds about the 20th of April. The plow was worked as usual, and by the same hand, and great care was taken to have precisely the same stand left so the test would be fair. I did the work myself, and I picked and weighed the cotton correctly on the same days, and I give you the result of each row, naming the fertilizer used.

1st. Long's Chemicals composted, yield 13 lbs. or at the rate of 960 lbs. per acre. 2nd. Long's Chemicals—Alum—14, or at the rate of 810 lbs. per acre. 3rd. Plow Brand 12 lbs., or at the rate of 840 lbs. per acre. 4th. Monarch 12 lbs., or at the rate of 840 lbs. per acre. 5th. Merriman's 13 lbs., or at the rate of 910 lbs. per acre. 6th. Soluble Pacific 13 lbs., or at the rate of 915 lbs. per acre. 7th. Monarch 14 lbs., or at the rate of 920 lbs. per acre. 8th. Farmer's Friend 14 lbs., or at the rate of 1015 lbs. per acre. 9th. Sea Gulf 15 lbs., or at the rate of 1050 lbs. per acre. 10th. American 14 lbs., or at the rate of 930 lbs. per acre. 11th. Blank. 12th. Gospien 16 lbs., or at the rate of 1120 lbs. per acre. 13th. Zell's 16 lbs., or at the rate of 1137 lbs. per acre. 14th. Mastodon 16 lbs., or at the rate of 1120 lbs. per acre. 15th. Pennsylvania and Raw Bone 16 lbs., or at the rate of 1120 lbs. per acre. 16th. Potomac Guano 17 lbs., or at the rate of 1225 lbs. per acre. 17th. Sheldrake manure amount 16 lbs., or at the rate of 1120 per acre. 18th. Leached Ashes heavy, 15 lbs., or at the rate of 1050 lbs. per acre. 19th. Sealed & Lawson's Ammoniated Bone 16 lbs., or at the rate of 1120 lbs. per acre. Jan 21—4t

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## AGRICULTURAL

EGGS FROM DIFFERENT BREEDS OF POULTRY.—A correspondent says: "After repeated experiments with the different varieties and comparison with others who have experimented in the same direction, I concluded that the laying capabilities of the principal varieties are about as follows:

Light brahmas and partridge coochins eggs 7 to the pound; lay 120 per annum.

Dark brahmas—eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 120 per annum.

Black, white and buff coochins—eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 124 per annum.

Plymouth rocks—eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 120 per annum.

Houdans—eggs, 8 to the pound; lay 120 per annum.

La Fiecle—eggs, 7 to the pound; lay 120 per annum.

Black Spanish—eggs, 7 to the pound; lay 120 per annum.

Leghorns—eggs, 9 to the pound; lay 160 per annum.

Hamburgs—eggs, 9 to the pound; lay 160 per annum.

Polish—eggs, 9 to the pound; lay 125 per annum.

Bantams—eggs, 16 to the pound; lay 90 per annum.

We have frequently called the attention of farmers to the economy of selecting from the best sources of production or to purchasing the seed which will more surely improve their future crops. Much of the improvement which has been made in our cereals and fruits has been secured in this manner; and it is the same principle involved in the breeding of live stock. As the time is now come for the marketing of the corn of the year's growth, we commend to the corn grower to begin the practice adopted by a Louisa county, Virginia, farmer, Mr. W. Benton, who has by the simple practice of selecting from the best ears his seed corn, almost doubled his crop. He says: "About twenty-five years ago I commenced to pick out a small quantity of the best ears of corn when husking. The corn thus selected was planted by itself, and had a better yield than the rest of the field. Every year since I have been saving more each year, picking out when the corn was husked, and spreading it in a loft until spring. When I first commenced saving, I took 600 ears to make a barrel, while in the last few years it has taken but 285 ears to make a barrel. The corn is white, flinty and weighs over fifty-six pounds to a bushel.

THE DANGER OF FEEDING SMUTTY CORN TO LIVE STOCK.—It is the greatest evil to be apprehended from the practice. It is well known that where the diseased corn has been used to any considerable extent the diseases engendered thereby have been very serious to the health of animals, and it is now the time that the farmer should take the precaution to select all the damaged corn from the bulk of the crop and destroy every grain, not only to save their horses and cattle from the effects which necessarily follow their feeding upon the diseased grain, but also to preserve their lands from being overrun with the pestilential results of replanting. Prof. Bossey, of the Iowa Agricultural College has given this subject much attention, and conducted experiments which, though not developing the cause of the disease in corn, yet has found by the successive planting of the grain in the same field that the entire crop in a few years has been entirely ruined.

TREATMENT FOR RINGBONE.—Ringbone consists of inflammation of the joint of the foot and deposit of bony matter just above the coronet and above or below (or both) the pastern joint. In the end the bony matter covers the joint and renders it immovable. The treatment of a newly formed ringbone consists in giving the animal rest, using a higher or a lower heeled shoe, as the case may need, as the horse walks on the toe or heel. To reduce the heat and inflammation apply cold water with wet bandages, and when this has been effected apply a blister made of 20 grains each of corrosive sublimate and camphor, 10 drops of muriatic acid, and 1 ounce of turpentine. When the blister is formed the part is washed and dressed with lard. If this is of no avail try to be done with benefit, especially with a young horse. One ounce of hypo sulphite of soda may be given daily for two weeks to remove any rheumatic tendency.

DR. PIERCE'S "GOLDEN MEDICAL DISCOVERY" has become so thoroughly established in public favor that it is not for the forgetfulness of people it would not be necessary to call attention to its power to cure consumption, which is scrofula of the lungs, and other blood diseases, as eruptions, blotches, pimpls, ulcers, and "liver complaint."

To make whipped cream, place the cream where it will become thoroughly chilled, and whip with an egg-beater. Should the cream be difficult to bring to a froth, beat it with the white of an egg. While whipping take off the froth and place it on a sieve, re-whipping all that passes through. Sweeten and flavor. Use with strawberry shortcake, or with sweetened strawberries.

To make tomato soup, take two quarts of stock soup, or make a good beef soup, stir, let cool, and remove fat, put it into a kettle with two quarts of tomatoes reduced to a pulp by straining through a sieve (in winter one can of tomatoes will do), thicken with vermicilli, season to taste, boil half an hour. The above proportion is for three quarts of soup.

CAKE OR FRUIT SANDWICHES are made thus: Four eggs, their weight in flour, sugar and butter; warm the butter and beat it to a cream, then stir the flour and sugar into it gradually, beat up the eggs and stir them in. Beat the cake well for half an hour and bake in a rather quick oven. If this is of no avail try to be done with benefit, especially with a young horse. One ounce of hypo sulphite of soda may be given daily for two weeks to remove any rheumatic tendency.

BEDDING FOR STOCK.—It is economy to give the horse, cow and other stock—housed through the winter—a good bed. It has much to do with the saving of food and keeping them in thriving condition, to say nothing of the obligations man is under to provide for the dumb animals over which he is given "dominion." Litter for the purpose can be provided with very little trouble or expense. There is the refuse fodder, straw and other matter, which can be thus utilized and turned in excellent manure. Not only so, but a large amount of the most valuable part of the excrements which would otherwise be lost, can by this practice be saved. Fine sand makes very good bedding, and an excellent dressing for any heavy soil. Sawdust, too, can be very advantageously used for the purpose. Indeed, there is no farmer that cannot provide litter of some sort for his stock, and should and will do so if he understands his business and consults his own interests.

BREEDING FOR SEX.—Considerable discussion is now going on among breeders of scientific attainments, and much time and trouble employed in endeavoring to settle the question, the whole resulting in the discovery that "pretty much generally speaking you can't always tell" how to secure a male or female at will. Among these various agencies engaged in settling the question we think the most sensible course for a farmer to pursue is to trust to luck.

SHELTER FOR STOCK.—Not a single horse, cow, sheep or hog should be kept on the farm this winter that has not sufficient shelter to protect it against the inclemency of the weather. It such shelter has not as yet been provided, lose no time in making it. Enough food can by this means be saved to pay for its construction. Thousands of domestic animals die every winter for want of proper protection that would have survived had comfortable quarters been furnished them.

POOR STOCK.—Get rid of your poorest stock as soon as possible. Sell it, or fatten and kill it, or give it away. It is often better to give it away than to attempt to keep it through the winter. Unless you feel sure of having plenty of food for all your stock for a long and severe winter, now is the time to weed it out and be getting rid of the poorest. Don't delay this necessary work.

THE DAIRYMEN of the Northwest have formed a protective association to fight a resented cheese patent. We know nothing of the merits of the case, but the bare fact of its being a resented patent, as we understand it to be, is suggestive of reality. The farmers and dairymen are beginning to get old of the idea of a so-called effort to protect themselves from the exactions of large combinations of capital under the shield of our patent laws.

## DOMESTIC.

CHEAT GRAVIES.—After frying fat pork, leave two tablespoonsfuls drippings in the spider, stir smooth in this a large spoonful of flour, with salt and pepper. Place over a brisk fire and add a pint of milk, stir constantly until it boils. Melt a large spoonful of butter in a hot spider; watch closely until browned but not burned; then pepper it and turn in a bowlful of milk. Stir in a few spoonfuls of milk and sufficient flour to make the desired consistency, not forgetting to add salt, as it is much less liable to remain in lumps. When the milk boils add to it the batter and stir until it bubbles. Cut a cupful of codfish into small pieces; place in the spider, cover with cold water and set on the stove. When the water begins to boil, turn it all off and add a bowl of rich milk; then proceed in the same way as in the second recipe, excepting the salt, as the fish will furnish enough of that. When turned into the bowl add a generous piece of butter.

(Logansport, Ind., Daily Journal.)

I sell more of St. Jacob's Oil, remarked Mr. D. E. Pryor, 112 E. Broadway, to our reporter, than of any other article of its kind, and I consider it the best liniment in use. It has to my own knowledge cured severe cases of rheumatism in this community.

We have frequently called the attention of farmers to the economy of selecting from the best sources of production or to purchasing the seed which will more surely improve their future crops. Much of the improvement which has been made in our cereals and fruits has been secured in this manner; and it is the same principle involved in the breeding of live stock. As the time is now come for the marketing of the corn of the year's growth, we commend to the corn grower to begin the practice adopted by a Louisa county, Virginia, farmer, Mr. W. Benton, who has by the simple practice of selecting from the best ears his seed corn, almost doubled his crop. He says: "About twenty-five years ago I commenced to pick out a small quantity of the best ears of corn when husking. The corn thus selected was planted by itself, and had a better yield than the rest of the field. Every year since I have been saving more each year, picking out when the corn was husked, and spreading it in a loft until spring. When I first commenced saving, I took 600 ears to make a barrel, while in the last few years it has taken but 285 ears to make a barrel. The corn is white, flinty and weighs over fifty-six pounds to a bushel.

THE GIRL'S EYES.—After frying fat pork, leave two tablespoonsfuls drippings in the spider, stir smooth in this a large spoonful of flour, with salt and pepper. Place over a brisk fire and add a pint of milk, stir constantly until it boils. Melt a large spoonful of butter in a hot spider; watch closely until browned but not burned; then pepper it and turn in a bowlful of milk. Stir in a few spoonfuls of milk and sufficient flour to make the desired consistency, not forgetting to add salt, as it is much less liable to remain in lumps. When the milk boils add to it the batter and stir until it bubbles. Cut a cupful of codfish into small pieces; place in the spider, cover with cold water and set on the stove. When the water begins to boil, turn it all off and add a bowl of rich milk; then proceed in the same way as in the second recipe, excepting the salt, as the fish will furnish enough of that. When turned into the bowl add a generous piece of butter.

## HUMOROUS.

THE venerable Dr. Bouilland, whose death was recently reported, was not only a savant, but a man of wit. Meeting an old friend accompanied by his son, he inquired for what profession the youth was destined.

"For the medical profession, doctor!" was the reply.

"Take care, then," answered the old doctor, "medicine often doesn't make the doctor live any more than the patient!"

WHAT PHYSICIANS SAY.

SAN LEANDRO, Cal., Jan. 6, 1877.

DR. R. V. PIERCE, Buffalo, N. Y.: Dear Sir—I have employed your Pleasant Purgative Pellets\* in my practice for the last four years. I now use no other alternative or cathartic medicines in all chronic derangements of the stomach, liver, and bowels. I know of nothing that equals them.

J. A. MILLER, M. D.

THE GIRL has pretty Eyes and red lips. She is going to take a walk in the star lit Glen where the Cricket chirps in the Hedge and the Jesters play in the Grass. William is going to walk in the glen, too. He will Meet the Girl and they will talk about the weather. We wouldn't give a cent for that Piece of Court Plaster on the Girl's chin by the time the Girl gets back home.

A MAN went home the other night with a severe cold and said to his wife: "I have been ordered to take hot tea—pennyroyal tea, barley tea, baked lemon tea, beef tea, curvy tea, baked apple tea and burnt sugar tea." "Well, said the sympathizing wife, "which do you think you will take?" "If you have no objection," said he, "I think I will take a hot gin sling."

WHEN some of the members of a Belgian regiment were in London some time ago, the Baroness Burdett-Coutts entertained them at her villa, Holly Lodge, where every man was presented with a tract and a cigar. "How kind of ye ladies," remarked one of the brave Brabantines, who did not comprehend the nature of the publication presented to him, not only to get us to smoke, but to provide also to paper to hide us cigar vid?"

AN OLD DOCTOR'S ADVICE.

IT was this: "Trust in God, and keep your bowel open." For this purpose many an old doctor has advised the habitually constive to take Kidney-Wort—for no other remedy so effectively overcomes this condition, and that without the distress and griping that other medicines cause. It is a radical cure for piles. Don't fail to use it. Translated from the New York Zeitung.

THIS is a Contribution plate. It has just been passed around. What is there upon it? Now count very slow or you will make a mistake. Four buttons, one nickel, a blue chip and a spectacle glass. Yes, that is right. What will be done with these nice things? They will be sent to foreign countries for the good of the poor heathens. How the poor heathens will rejoice!

AN EXCELLENT HOUSE-PLANT.—Chinese primrose is one of the best blooming plants we can get for winter blooming, or I single and double varieties. They require when growing plenty of moisture at the roots and shaded from the direct rays of the sun. When watering, however, do not allow much water to fall on the leaves, as it is apt to cause them to rot. A soil suitable for this plant is sandy loam and a good mixture of leaf mould and thoroughly rotted manure. Do not put into too large pots, as the soil is apt to sour before the roots pass through it sufficiently to use up the moisture.

ANNA AND APPLE TAART.—Make crust but make it good. Slice apples fine and put in dish with three or four bananas sliced, only adding sugar and perhaps a little syrup, if you have it. Cover crust over fruit; brush a little melted butter over top; strew with white sugar or, and bake twenty minutes or more, as required.

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LYDIA E. PINKHAM'S VEGETABLE COMPOUND.

Is a valuable Cure for

for all Female Complaints and Weaknesses common to females.

Will cure entitly to the worst form of Female Complaints, including Inflammation and Irritation, Fibrillæ, Impairment and the consequent Spinal Weakness, and a particularly adapted to the Change of Life.

It will dissolve and expell tumors from the uterus in any stage of development. The tendency to cancer having been checked very speedily by its use.

It is a powerful Remedy for

for stimulants, and other poisons of the system.

It cures Bleeding, Jaundice, Nervous Prostration, General Debility, Spleenlessness, Depression and Indigestion.

That is to say, it cures

for all Female Complaints of either sex.

COMPANY is unexpended.

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JACKSONVILLE, ALABAMA. SATURDAY, FEBRUARY 18, 1882.

WHOLE NO. 2340.

### AN OLD COUNTRY CHURCH.

stood on the bank alone, as one petrified, to gather the autumn blosoms, and laizly dream on the velvet sward. That mantes the sunken tombs. The raspberry briars obscure the tombs. A affection has carven on the stone; with ripening blossoms and bees and birds. Forgotten they sleep alone.

And all of the men who wore this path, or the threshold of yonder door, To hear of a father's love or wrath, Are found on the earth no more; And spiders lazily spin their threads Secure from intruding feet,

While Autumn its leaves o'er the pulpit spreads And the listener's sunken seat.

I close my eyes and I seem to hear Some sacred old hymn arise, Or the pastor inviting, in accents clear, To "Mansions above the skies;"

To hear the hearts, with reverent tread, Their charge to the chancel hear, And their mournous sigh for the honored dead Floats out on the autumn air.

Then the call of the robin dispels my dreams; So rising with bated breath, I mark where the sun through the casement gleams As life in the midst of death.

"Heareth for sparrows?" I thank Thee, Lord, For a temple not made with hands,

And a love that unto the least affords A gift from Thy outstretched hands.

"LIZ."

"Where have you bin this time o' night?" he growled, showing his teeth like a wild animal. "A pretty time for an honest girl to be prowin' round the country."

He came near to her, raising his arm as if he would strike her, but she looked him steadily and defiantly in the eyes. "It's no matter; I am used to looking out for myself."

Then, in a sudden fit of rage, he picked up a gnarled manzanita stick and struck her. Its aim as sure. It hit her on the shoulder, and the blood oozed through her thin calico gown. He looked at her as if afraid to speak. Her face turned as pale as the red blood slowly dropping, stained her dress. A look of hatred flashed in her eyes, then she turned away silently, and wiped of the blood, while he went into the next room, as if afraid to meet her gaze.

The next morning she went to her work as usual, but he sneaked off down town before she was up.

"Harry's Liz has struck a good streak to-day," the miners said, as she found an unusual quantity of dust, but she never heeded nor answered then.

Dick Beech sauntered down about the usual time in the afternoon

"How does it go, Liz?" She vouchsafed him no answer.

"Liz, what's the matter? Sulks to-day?"

Still no answer.

"Don't be hard on a fellow. It's so confounded hot I wanted a sight of you to refresh me."

She lifted her eyes for the first time, and looked at him with a peculiar, searching expression and answered:

"I should think you could find refreshment nearer home. Nancy Brown is good enough for some folks to look at."

"Oh, jealousy, thy name is woman!" he laughed. "Why, Liz, your little finger is worth her whole body. But you know," he continued, stroking his moustache, "a fellow has got to have some fun."

"I could smother you, or kill you, Dick Beech, if you were false to me. I suppose I'm not good enough for the like of you; but none of them will love you any better."

"I wish you didn't have such an awful temper."

And, privately, Mr. Richard Beech did think he was too good for poor Liz Beeches.

"What is that stain on your dress? It looks like blood. Has anybody hurt you?"

"No," she answered, looking away from him. "I only fell down on a stone and cut myself."

"Liz, if it were not for your father, we would be married."

"Yes," she said dryly.

"But I never could stand him."

The knights Hugo read of stood everything for the ladies they loved. They killed giants, overcame dragons. They were strong to stand everything, and Dick, they would have waited patiently, with brave hearts. Poor old Dad he would not trouble. I am proud of him. You don't know him as I do."

"In the nineteenth century, Liz, knights are not so plenteous as blackberries. The Round Table is a romance, after all."

"But," she said earnestly, the color mounting into her cheeks like the rose mounain glow over summits of the mountains in the eventide, "people don't need to fight battles with their hands, old Hugo says. The beasts are in the heart, we must conquer. Sometimes I feel as if a lion was in mine, and it's hard work to keep him quiet."

"Life is long enough without so much trouble. I will see you again."

Liz nodded "Good-bye" cheerfully, and her heart felt lighter as she went home in the evening. The cabin was deserted, no signs of her father anywhere, but she lighted a fire and tried to cook an evening meal, and being tired from her work, she laid down on her cot and fell asleep.

When she awoke it was dark, and the moon was shining in her face. She looked out of the door, down the long aisle of pines, but he was not there. She was there for hours, it seemed; until at last she saw his familiar form approaching. His gait was very steadiest. Liz rose, and said to him:

"Don't cross. Go up to the bridge." But he answered her with an oath, and stepped on the narrow, enclosed fence, which was just the width of a plank. Liz started to go to him, but he snatched it quickly away, rubbing it, as if his touch contaminated it.

"You will find everything in my cabin to-night," she said quietly to the Judge. "I have nothing more to say. I am guilty."

Dick Beech walked out of the room a free man. He was pitted and praised, while she was reviled by every tongue, and he did not say a word in defense of her. She merely glanced at him but

there was a world of love, misery, disappointment and reproach in that single look.

They mitigated the sentence, because she was a woman, but many long years Liz Byrnes expiated Dick's crime in the Nevada jail. After her term was served she went back again to the old log cabin on the hill, an outcast, an object of scorn to the world; a martyr, a saint, to the angels above.

It was winter time, and the rain descended from the heavens in solid sheets.

Liz sat with hands folded, watching the storm; but she was not afraid, though the wind threatened to blow down the old shanty at every gust. Through the storm some one was beating his way to her door, as a fierce blast blew it open, drove a man, with dripping clothing, into the light.

"Tom," she asked, gazing, "what do you want here?"

"Liz," he said, hesitating, "won't you shake hands with me? I know all, Dick Beech is dyin' down at the tavern. He's told us," he said, wiping a despicible noise from his eyes. "You're an angel, Liz, which winnem folks isn't often, but if they was on earth, you're that, one Liz Byrnes. He wants to see you 'fore he pegs out the scoundrel."

She hastily threw an old shawl around her shoulders and followed Tom. At last they reached the saloon. It had seemed hours to Liz, who threw off her drippings, and went into the room where he lay dying slowly.

"Liz," he said, feebly rising up as she entered, "I knew you would come to me," he moaned, falling back on his pillow. "Only say that you will forgive me, I have told them all. I would scarcely know you, for you are so changed. May I kiss you once, Liz, for I love you," he said, looking at her wistfully.

She clasps her hands in his, while a light, bright as the halo around the head of a saint, shone in her face.

"Yes, Dick, I forgive freely—freely, if you will only live! I don't care for those years, for my life was not meant to be like other women's."

The wind swept round the house like the devil of a lost spirit, and Dick held his hand in his, and smiled peacefully, for he was too feeble to talk any more. As morning neared, the storm died slowly away, the embers faded into ashes quietly away. His soul was summoned before a Higher Tribunal. Liz sat there motionless, by his side, through the long day, praying in her heart for death to be merciful unto her.

Long Tom shuffled up, attired in his Sunday best, and appeared as uneasy as a young barrister wrestling with his maiden speech.

"Waah," he began, "I just handed over the dishes and truck for Topsy my dawg, to lick, when I thought of somethin' I wanted down town so I left my pile in ole sack under the bed, some lumps and pieces of silver, 'bout a hund' ful, I reckon. I was gone just 'bout an hour. When I came in the big was in the middle of the floor. I took it up and shook it. It was empty as Job's turkey, and I'd seen Dick Beech sulkin' 'round that a while before and no one else was near. I'd know that silver this side of Halifax cause I cut an X, my mark, on the four-bit piece."

Liz started, and looked at the money in her hand. There was the mark, ill-cut and jagged, but plain as day. She closed her fingers tightly over the pieces, and a faintness came over her. She staggered, caught hold of a bench near, for now she knew Dick Beech was a guilty man, a criminal and—she loved him.

Long Tom descended from the stand and they looked intently at the prisoner. Dick lifted his head, looking haggard and appealing toward the crowd, as if seeking sympathy, but there was none for the guilty in all those upturned faces. Before he could reply, Liz pushed her way through the crowd, and stood before the Judge, who regarded her sternly. Two bright spots burned on her cheeks as she spoke and the people listened breathlessly.

"If it please your honor, I am guilty," she said, proudly, looking steadfastly at Dick. A gleam of joy and relief passed over his countenance. The color died from her face; and a weary look came into her eyes.

"Does the man recognize this?" she said, holding out a few dollars in her hand.

Tom came forth. "Yes he said, joyfully, 'that's my mark. I could swear to it.'"

Dick covered his face with his hands, and would not look at her; but her eyes never left him, looking at him as she could read through his cowardly soul.

"I am willing to die Judge, only let me speak once to the innocent gentleman."

Groans of derision burst from the crowd. A boy threw a stone which struck her, but she stood there as if she had a carved statue, and did not utter a word.

"What you've got to say, say quickly," commanded the judge.

She went to Dick and whispered to him. He tried to kiss her hand, but she snatched it quickly away, rubbing it, as if his touch contaminated it.

"You will find everything in my cabin to-night," she said quietly to the Judge. "I have nothing more to say. I am guilty."

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### A Destructive Bird.

Mr. Whitmarsh has a friend in Western Texas who is engaged in the business known as ostrich farming, and his friend took it into his head to make Mr. Whitmarsh a present. He therefore selected a fine gentleman ostrich and shipped it to Mr. Whitmarsh. He also wrote a full account of the habits of the bird, and the letter arrived several days ahead of the ostrich. Mr. Whitmarsh had time to prepare for the expected guest.

He bought several four-horse wagon loads of sawdust and about a schooner load of sand, and after mixing them together, spread the mixture on part of a vacant lot he had enclosed. He put on wire netting around the top of the fence, for fear the bird might jump it, and everything being ready, the arrival of the ostrich was anxiously looked for. The bird arrived in due season and was lodged in the enclosure provided for him.

The bird sat there twelve hours, that Tiberius and Vitellius sat there all the time they were not in bed, that Commodus ate in his bath, and that Domitian carried around a classical sandwich to stay his hunger between meals, it must be admitted, that most of these noble dunces were gluttons.

## The Republican.

SATURDAY, Feb. 18, 1882.

### THE CONVICT QUESTION.

The Selma Times, we are glad to see, has enlisted for the war on the subject of the treatment of convicts of the State, and has begun the publication of a series of articles that are designed to attract wide spread attention. The Republican has been agitating this question for two years, and most heartily welcomes to the field so able a champion as the Times. Other papers of the State are taking it up. Able and influential men of the Democratic party are at last seeing the necessity for reform in our prison management, and will, I hope, be found in State Convention urging the party to a declaration in this direction, both for the sake of reform *per se* and in order to cut this plank from beneath the feet of the Independent politicians who here, as in Georgia, will endeavor to make the best use of it, in their attempt at a disruption of the Democratic party. That gross abuses do exist in the treatment of convicts in this State we have the admission of both the former Warden of the Penitentiary and some of the lessers of convict labor. Mr. Bass in his testimony says, "I regard the system of leasing the Penitentiary as inhumane and so told the Governor, and gave him my reasons." In another place he confesses to the use of the strap in punishment of convicts, and in the same breath admits there is no law for it. Again he admits the misdemeanors and felonies classes are worked together and under the same rules—the rules governing Penitentiary convicts. He knew of the alleged killing of a convict, he further says, by Conner, a convict lesser, but all that he knew was that Conner told him. There was no investigation so far as the Warden was concerned, by his own admission. This convict was whipped to death as disclosed by the testimony of another witness, whose testimony was never impeached.

John T. Milner, a lessee of convict labor, in his testimony coolly says, "We have got into the habit of making these men (county convicts) make up for lost time, in case of sickness or otherwise; that is, contractors had 'got into the habit' of keeping convicts over the time for which they were sentenced, without authority of law—a matter for which one of them is now being sued for heavy damages by an ex-convict.

A. T. Goodwin, one of the former Inspectors of the Penitentiary, in his testimony says, "The Inspectors have given the contractors permission in case of disobedience to whip the convicts with a strap," a procedure which ex-Warden Bass says there is no authority of law for. In fact the whole testimony, given as it was by men interested in putting the best face on affairs, discloses the fact that these men who have control of the convict labor of the State, are a law unto themselves. They punish in defiance of law. They supplement the sentences of courts and confine free men at labor for their own advantage at their own sweet will. In short, they manage the thing in a way excellently well calculated to injure the Democratic party, if that party, at the first opportunity, does not give expression to an intent to reform in this direction. That the party will do this at the coming State Convention, there is no doubt in my mind. If it should pass it by as a small matter, we shall hear from the Independents on the subject at a later day, and the party will be in no condition to defend itself against the charge of inhumanity.

But the question of the character and degree of punishment and the abuse of confining convicts after the law has released them, is not all the Democratic party will have to answer for, if it should refuse to promise reform in this matter. The confinement of the convicts charged with misdemeanors from the counties together with the felon classes from the penitentiary, under penitentiary rules and regulations, is an outrage of greater proportion and more far reaching in its evil effects than either of the two mentioned.

Here is a case, well authenticated, that will illustrate the horrors of this last mentioned "habit" into which the lessers of county convicts have fallen.

A gentleman connected with the State Government recently visited one of the coal mines where convict labor is employed. While looking at the unfortunate men of the chain gang, he was struck with the refined appearance of a youth chained alongside a villainous looking convict, and spoke to him: "How come you here?" said the gentleman.

While his voice was choked by emotion, the unfortunate boy related the following story: "I came to Birmingham from Georgia, having heard much of the place, to make an honest living. I had heard much of the lawlessness that characterized it in common with all growing towns of shifting population, and was told that it would be unsafe for me to walk the streets after night, unarmed. I consequently bought a pistol and placed it on my person. In a short while I was arrested, tried and convicted for carrying a concealed weapon, and sentenced to pay a fine of \$150, and costs. This entailed upon me (I being unable to pay the fine and costs) a sentence of near two years in the chain gang. I was sent here and am now chained to a man here for life or murder. This is the association I am forced into. I was raised by honest, Christian parents, and you may search my family history and you can find nothing in it at all dishonorable. I meant no offence to God or man when I bought and wore that weapon for my own personal defense. But now I am ruined. I realize it. Aside from the brutal treatment to which I am subjected, I shall never recover from this misfortune. Go where I will in af-

ter life, it will follow me like a shadow that I have been in the convict chain gang of Alabama. I try as hard as any man in the world to obey the rules of the prison and do the work assigned me, but you see I am not physically strong, and I often fail, and as often as I fail, I feel the weight of the cruel strap upon my back. My God, the humiliation of spirit to which I am subjected! and this makes me keener by the reflection that I am innocent of wrong intent before God."

Here is a ruined life, growing out of, not so much the administration of wholesome law, as the abuse of the terrible system of convict labor in this State. As we have before said the object of the law is to reform while it corrects. What must be the effect of such treatment as the case this youth discloses to a high and sensitive spirit? If not utterly broken before the end of two years, he will come out of that chain gang corrupted by association, hating all human law and doubting God's justice, a fit subject for the worst criminal class.

As said, this case is well authenticated. It comes to us through a responsible channel—from a gentleman whose word will unhesitatingly be accepted throughout the State, and who is in position to command access to the convicts and freely talk with them.

The Selma Times, in publishing the testimony of Messrs. Bass and Arbercrombie in regard to the lease of penitentiary convicts, asks pertinently and with reasonable curiosity why the committee did not go further in this direction. The answer will be found in the resolution under which the committee was acting. That resolution gave the committee authority only to inquire into the "treatment of convicts," and the matter that came out in regard to the lease was incidental. We distinctly remember that the committee once thought of going fully into the matter and it was suggested that the Governor be requested to appear before the committee and testify, but on careful examination of the resolution it was decided that the committee had no power to push investigation in this direction. If the committee could have secured the printing of its report and testimony at an earlier day in the session than it was, the committee would then perhaps, with the facts as they appear, before both Houses, have asked an enlargement of the scope of the resolution. But the public printing had just gone into new hands, and there was so much delay (unavoidable under the circumstances) that the matter was not got before the Legislature even in time to secure legislation on the points more fully developed. The whole matter necessarily lay over to a future Legislature. There is no objection to agitation of this branch of the inquiry in regard to the convict question. Indeed, it is desirable. We hope the Times will push it. The people are entitled to all the facts. We understand there some gentlemen of the State are more than anxious to tell all they know on this head.

Brother Nunnelee of the Tuscaloosa Gazette has been having a struggle between his innate modesty and his desire to let his readers see what nice things his brother editors are saying of him in connection with the office of Secretary of State. His good sense has finally triumphed and he has concluded not to suppress them simply because he happens to be editor of that paper. He rightly says any of his subscribers would expect to see the reproduction of articles from other papers eulogistic of themselves. It is a fact that editors, as a rule reproduce everything complimentary of a citizen of their county. Why should they be expected to hide from their subscribers whatever good thing may be said of them. We all rejoice in the good opinion of our

gentlemen of the State are more than anxious to tell all they know on this head.

Never ruled by fashion, snobs or impulse, but by the exalted name and word of Christ.

The Germans have this good proverb that thefts never enrich, alms never impoverish, nor prayers hinder work.

A soul without prayer is like a solitary sheep without its shepherd. The tempest sees it, and hares it away into his snare.

To earn a bad life, and its fruit the evils to divert attention from themselves by laying evil at the door of the innocent.

The line between "to be a Christian" and to bear the cross, spurs a bridleless, chosen to wear eternal woe and everlasting life.

They that will not be counseled cannot be helped. If you do not pray never cease, she will rap your knuckles.

Count up many afflictions and why would she harm? But in truth, counted, it leaves half of you life untouched.

It is made up of great sacrifices or duties, lots of little bibles, in which smites and blights, and small ills, those gained habitually, are what win, and seve-

re she heart and sear—com-

Shelby Sentinel.

In company with several of our citizens, we spent Tuesday and Wednesday of last week at Jacksonville attending the Calhoun court. We found Judge Box presiding with his usual ability and dignity. Solicitor Martin was also at his post, winning new laurels for himself by his faithful discharge of the labors of State's Attorney. A goodly number of the legal fraternity were in attendance and a good crowd of citizens. The docket was a heavy one, and many cases had to go over to the next term because they could not be reached. Among these was the case that occasioned our attendance on the court. While in Jacksonville we had the pleasure of meeting Mr. J. W. Grant of the Republican and Mr. Vanden of the Gadsden News, both of whom seemed in fine health and spirits and ready for the work before them in the political field of this year.

SWIFT PUNISHMENT. An exhibition of swift punishment was given in Nashville last week. A farmer was robbed of several hundred dollars in the morning, the thief was apprehended in mid-morning by the grand jury, at three o'clock in the afternoon had been tried and convicted in the Criminal Court and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Such summary punishment more frequently inflicted would exercise a beneficial effect on the criminally inclined.

The house committee on naval affairs has decided the amount money to be paid the officers and men of Monitor for destroying the ram *Monitor* in the memorable engagement in Hampton Roads, during the war shall not exceed \$200,000.

A circular from Mr. Pylehull, Director of the mint, gives notice that hereafter unstruck and sub-diastrous silver coin will be purchased at the mint in sum of \$2 and over. The director adds that full weight subsidiary coins will be purchased by the Government at eighty cent per dollar on their value.

### OXFORD FLASHES.

Another one of our merchants graduated (?) It is predicted that several more will "wear the honors" before long.

Business is unusually dull in Oxford at this time. There is one consolation, however, the farmer are not going it so heavy on Guano this season. Our merchants don't seem very anxious to trade much. They know that in most cases, to sell means to wait until fall for the money.

Oxford needs, and badly needs, a first class Laundry. Such a thing would, beyond doubt, pay well here, as it would receive the patronage of nine-tenths of our families, who are utterly disgusted with unreliable darkies and hucko-playing battling sticks.

The last one of the negroes who had small-pox in the camp of the G. P. R. Seven miles from here up the valley, was buried seven feet deep on Saturday last. The infected cabin in which the three cases died were at once set on fire and consumed. So dreadfully suspicious of the disease were the hands and people in the neighborhood, that they ran in doors and secluded themselves when the cabin were burning, lost perchance the smoke might infect them. There are no new cases of the disease and it is to be hoped that a complete stop has been put to it.

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SWIFT PUNISHMENT. An exhibition of

swift punishment was given in Nashville last week. A farmer was robbed of several hundred dollars in the morning, the thief was apprehended in mid-morning by the grand jury, at three o'clock in the afternoon had been tried and convicted in the Criminal Court and sentenced to five years in the penitentiary. Such summary punishment more frequently inflicted would exercise a beneficial effect on the criminally inclined.

The house committee on naval affairs

has decided the amount money to be paid the officers and men of Monitor for

destroying the ram *Monitor* in the

memorable engagement in Hampton Roads, during the war shall not exceed \$200,000.

The person telling us which is the

longest verse in the New Testament

Scriptures (not the New Revision) by

March 10th, 1882, we will give \$20.00

in gold as a prize. Should two or more

correct answers be received the prize will

be divided. The money will be forwarded

to the winner March 15th, 1882.

Those who try for the prize must send

20cts. in silver (no postage stamps enc-

losed) with their answer, for which they

will receive the April number of the

*Monthly*, in which will be published the

name and address of the winner of the

prize, with the correct answer thereto.

Cut this out; it may be worth \$20.00 to

you. Address RUTLEDGE PUBLISHING

COMPANY, Eason, Pa.

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Notice change in the advertisement of Stevenson & Grant. It will be seen they can now undertake to negotiate loans for less time than five years; also on the installment plan; also with or without the cotton shipping requirement. Applicants must in all cases bring all the old deeds they can find to the land proposed for mortgage. In all cases it is necessary to trace title back over twenty years.

Feb. 18-4t

Montgomery & Co. have a full line of Landreth's fresh garden seed.

It is said the three negroes first taken with small pox on the G. P. Read are all dead. No new cases up to this writing.

We want to publish our roll of honor next week.

Give us a reasonably fair support and we will give you a first class paper.

Gadsden News: Robt. Adams, Esq., of Jacksonville, feels better than any hotel we ever saw.

Commissioner's Court has been in regular session this week, looking after the interests of the county.

The supper given by the ladies of the Episcopal Church last week was a success in every way, we learn. We were too sick to attend and thus missed a rare treat.

The two young men named Moon, charged with the murder of their aunt, Mrs. Tankersley, of Cherokee county, (the murder to which we alluded last week) are in jail at Centre, and have applied for bail on writ of habeas corpus.

Wakeley Bros. have opened up a general provision and supply store in the building formerly occupied by A. M. Landers. They keep everything necessary to feed both man and beast.

The opinion that has spread in some quarters that the Federal Government is pensioning disabled Confederate soldiers is without foundation in fact. The Federal Government will never pension Confederate soldiers.

A son of Jasper Davis, (formerly of this place and who moved to Texas many years ago) has been visiting relatives here some weeks. He reports that two sons of Chap. Cannon, (also formerly of this place) are doing well in Texas, one being a lawyer and the other a doctor.

A correspondent of a Boston paper says that the Woodstock Iron Company in this (Calhoun) county employs as many men as the five companies in the same line in the counties of Jefferson and Shelby. This may be true, but we don't believe his story about losses of Woodstock and Alabama Furnace during the year 1880.

The rainy season the past six weeks has greatly retarded the planting of Spring oats. It is not too late now, however. Put in your oats well, and in the early Spring give the crop a top dressing of 50 pounds of bone dust to the acre or 150 pounds of land plaster per acre, and it will just bump itself.

The Edwardsville Standard is a very neatly printed and carefully edited paper, and is extensively read in Cleburne. Calhoun county merchants would do well to advertise in it. Much of the trade of Cleburne county now goes to Cartersport that could be diverted to Anniston and Oxford, by proper effort. Send your advertisements to the Standard and invite the people of Cleburne through it to come and trade with you.

Now, look here! Are you, are you going to plant all cotton this year, and mortgage for something to eat next year as usual? Are you going to do it? Won't you act sensibly this year, and raise your own supplies, if only for a change. Please do. We grieve to see a gallant, hard working people going to the wall year by year, through their own perverseness, when they might be the most prosperous and most independent people on the face of the earth.

The Anniston correspondent of the Chattanooga Times says that Anniston will have an ice factory in operation this summer, that will turn out ten tons a day, a quantity sufficient to supply that and neighboring towns. This means cheap ice for Jacksonville, and cheaper for Oxford. "Go it,"

If our subscribers will pay us what they owe us, we design to buy a new dress for the paper and bring it out shortly entirely printed at home and otherwise greatly improved. To make this desirable change we must have funds. Strain a point, good friends, and pay us the small bill you owe. If all will do so, we will have ample means to make the improvement suggested, and you will be amply rewarded for promptitude by getting in future a more readable paper.

#### Death of an Old Citizen.

Mr. E. L. Woodward died at his home in this place, after an illness of some weeks, Monday the 18th inst.

Mr. Woodward was one among the earliest settlers of Jacksonville and Calhoun county, and during his long life in this community he enjoyed the respect and confidence of the entire town and county. In time past the people have delighted to honor him with offices of trust. In the early settlement of this country he established himself at Jacksonville in the mercantile business and amassed a large fortune, which was lost by the reverses of war. Both in prosperity and adversity he was the same calm, philosophic, Christian gentleman. His sense of honor in the discharge of debt was of so fine character, that he cheerfully consented to part with the last remnant of his once fine fortune to satisfy obligations when he stood only in the relation of surety for friends. When in the enjoyment of fortune and as long as his ability lasted, he was one of the main stays in support of his church here. To the day of his death he was an active, zealous, Christian worker.

Laterly, as disease gained mastery over him, his once clear intellect was to a degree clouded, but never to that extent that he could not comprehend the dealings of God with him, and he died in full faith of a glorious resurrection.

A good man has gone! The members of the Episcopal church are making improvements on their church building that will improve its looks ten fold. Let other congregations follow their example. The good taste and refinement of a community are measured by strangers by the appearance of the church buildings, the school houses and the cemetery of the place.

Dr. Cochran, of Mobile, President of the State Board of Health, was in Jacksonville last week. He came into the county to examine into the reported existence of small pox on the line of the Ga. Pacific R. R. He says but for the prompt action of the contractor on that part of the line where the disease made its appearance, we should have had the loathsome disease throughout the county. The prompt quarantining of all cases developed and of the persons who had been exposed to it, checked at once the progress of the disease. The county owe the contractors thanks.

COMPLIMENTARY NOTICE.—We are in receipt of some beautifully executed etching lithographic seed packets from D. Landreth a Son of Philadelphia, the pioneer Seedmen of this continent. The artistic designs and coloring are so true to nature and superior to the ordinary illustrations as to be beyond comparison. But the merit of illustration is not the most important feature, "tis the contents of the packets, and the quality of their Seeds has been proved by tests extending up to a century. Their Almanac and Catalogue is the best yet, and should be in every country household. It is well paid post, to all who apply for it.

The Color and Luster of Youth are restored to faded gray hair by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam, a harmless dressing highly esteemed for its perfume and purity.

When Christianity has dwelling in man's heart it cannot be hid in his life; it must make character, and character can no more live without expression than a tree can live vitality and put forth its foliage.—Baptist Weekly.

SPECIAL COLUMN.

#### OXFORD, ALA.

#### NOTICE.

Notice is hereby given that A. V. Mathis has this day withdrawn from the firm of Mathis & Co., and that G. H. & J. F. Mathis will continue the business under the firm name of Mathis & Co. and will settle up all the business of said firm. This 1st day of Feb. 1882.

G. H. MATHIS,

J. F. MATHIS,

A. V. MATHIS,

Notice is hereby given to Justices of the Peace and Notaries Public of Calhoun County that I have been legally appointed acting Coroner of the county, and feel fully competent to perform all the duties of the office. They are therefor respectfully requested not to act for me in any case.

Respectfully,  
RUFUS ALEXANDER,  
Acting Coroner

NOTICE!!!

Parties owing town taxes will save cost by making immediate settlement.

R. L. ARNOLD,

Cellar for the town.

FOR SALE.

A new CAMPBELL CYLINDER PRESS and newspaper outfit in type material and fixtures, all in wood first class. Will be sold separately if desired. For particulars address A. McLean, Chattanooga, Tenn.

IMPORTANT.

I have some No. 1 mules for sale at Jacksonville,

J. M. CROOK.

feb 18-3t

IT IS FOUND AT LAST!

Something New Under the Sun.—A new era is dawning upon woman. Githerto she has been called upon to suffer the ills of mankind and her own besides.

The frequent and distressing inclemencies peculiar to her sex have long been to her a dire spring of woes unnumbered. In the invasion of the South, and host of poverty alike women has been the constant yet patient victim of a thousand ills unknown to man and without a remedy. "O Lord, to live long!" in the agony of her soul both she cried, but now the hour of her redemption is come. She will suffer no more, for Bradfield's Female Regulator, "Woman's Best Friend," is for sale by all Druggists.

Prepared by Dr. Bradfield, Atlanta, Ga.

Prepared by Dr. Brad





SATURDAY, Feb. 25, 1882.

## THE PUBLIC ROADS.

Among other things agitated by the press of the State and correspondents of the Legislature, for the consideration of the next Legislature, is a new road law for Alabama.

The present farcical system of road working will have to go and a better one take its place.

In the early settlement of this country, when able bodied men entered upon a wilderness, and each settler was equally interested in the opening of roads, it was perhaps the best that could have been devised; but it does not suit the present times.

There is no good reason why property should not bear a part of the burthen of keeping good roads open, for property is mostly benefited by such improvement.

There is no good reason why a class of men who happen to be between the ages of 21 and 45 should have all this great burthen imposed upon them.

The Commissioners Court in each county should levy a road tax, and this fund should be kept separate from other funds in the county treasury, and applied only to keeping the roads of the county in good condition.

Parties who have no real estate and are subject to road duty, should have the option of working their time out under the contractor of the division of road on which they live, or pay so much money into the county treasury to credit of the road fund, and get a certificate of exemption from road duty.

The Commissioners should divide the roads into different grades and fix a standard for each grade. The contract of putting and keeping the roads in good condition for a year or more should then be let to bidders throughout the county.

The Court should see that contractors do faithful work as in case where bridges are now let out. Of course the Legislature would have to authorize the Commissioners to take these necessary steps.

By a system such as here outlined, the State would soon have good roads. In a few years the road tax and road duty would be comparatively nothing, for when the roads are once put in good order they will need little working to keep them up.

The present system of working the public roads is little less than an expensive frolic. Men report to the overseer to escape going before Justice court, but don't work much after they report. A few pine brush and a hole here and there in the soft earth of the fence corners compose the staple of road work now a days. If there is any possible way to make the water run down the middle of the road, it is sure to be adopted. In short no intelligent system is followed, no engineering, no anything calculated to give us good roads. Yet when we count the cost of lost time to our people at a busy season of the year in the perpetration of this annual joke called road working; it makes a serious item.

We shall have more to say on this subject in future. Meantime we invite the opinion of intelligent men among our readers, on this subject. We will gladly give place to well written communications, not too long.

The new apportionment bill has passed the House in Congress and will doubtless pass the Senate without change. It allows to Alabama her same number of Representatives, to-wit, eight.

The State paid out last year for feeding prisoners about fifty thousand dollars. More Circuits and Circuit Judges would do enough of this expense annually to tax the economy on the part of the Constitutional Convention to decrease the number of Circuit Judges. The twelve Judges should have been retained at good salaries by the Convention, and the Legislature should have increased their pay by extending the terms of the Circuit Court in the various counties.

The above from the Jacksonville, Republican, shows that its editor carries a level head. We thought at the time that the number of Circuit Judges was reduced from twelve to eight and the Chancellors from five to three, that a mistaken idea of economy had suggested the change. Now we are satisfied of the fact. The large Circuits and the inadequate time fix holding the Courts of each, tend rather to retard than to promote the speedy administration of justice. The result, therefore, is that in many counties the juries are crowded and cases are compelled to go over from court to court from the fact that they cannot even be reached much less tried.

It would be money in the pockets of the people as well as of the State, to increase the number of Circuit Judges and Chancellors and their salaries rather than that such a condition of things should continue. In fact, in our opinion, it would be the best economy in some of the counties for said counties to even pay the salary of a Judge rather than have the delay in the dispatch of business that they are not subjected to on account of the fewness of the Judges and the inadequacy of the time for holding their court. We are always for economy but not for that kind of economy that struts out the goat and swallows the camel.

Shelby Sentinel.

## Convicts Hired to Death.

Mobile Magnet. One of the provisions of the contract made by the revenue and road commissioners of Mobile with the Coal and Railroad Company that hires the convicts labor of this county is:

That it will pay to said county hire for each and every person so convicted and sentenced and who shall be certified by the county physician to be fit for labor, at the rate of ten dollars per month for the full term for which such convict is sentenced, without deduction for time lost by escape, sickness or by any other cause, except the death of the convict.

But in case of the death of a convict before the expiration of the term for which he was sentenced, the hire shall cease from the time of such death and be paid pro rata accordingly.

The hire shall commence and be con-

tinued from the day when the convict is received by said company or its agents in Mobile or elsewhere, and all such hire shall be paid quarterly, at the end of every quarter, from the date of this obligation.

"Man's inhumanity to man" never devised a more cruel and abhorrent system than the convict labor system, of which this is a part. It is cruel to hire, to any corporation or individual convicts for whose labor no abatement is made for sickness and only for death. The convict is literally "hired to death," and death is more merciful than the cruel task master.

For the campaign, we have enlisted against such an abhorrent, repulsive and wicked system, and we shall oppose and condemn it from this time out.

No wonder the editor of the Jacksonville Republic, who was a member of the legislative committee to visit convict camps and report on convict labor, condemned it in the most unsparring terms.

For the benefit of persons who are adept at deciphering enigmas, etc., we publish the following, and recommend it to the careful consideration of those who think it applies to them:

By careful and continued application for a time, this may be solved, and we can WFO think that when the solution RYOR is reached, but a short time PAP will elapse before the benefit RPA thereof will be felt in a form YU that we can really appreciate.

The conclusion, however, may be problematic, but we anxiously await its determination, trusting that it may be in our favor.

## MULTUM IN PARVO.

The Ohio River at Cincinnati is approaching the danger line.

Eighty shoe factories were destroyed in the Haverhill fire.

The winter in Alaska is reported as being unusually severe.

The receipts of the Cincinnati Opera Festival reached \$95,000.

Gambetta is spoken of as French Ambassador at Washington.

The damage in West Mississippi from the floods still continues.

The Washington (D. C.) Protestant churches Sunday adopted anti-polygamy resolutions.

The shipments of grain down the Mississippi is again attracting the attention of Wall street and the bears in the trunk line stocks are making the most of it.

The Cook county jails contains 263 prisoners of whom nearly thirty are murderers. Hanging is played out in Chicago, if the murderer has any money.

Venner predicts that from Tuesday to Wednesday (21-22) more snow will fall than at any time up to the present this winter. Also that there will be heavy snow falls the first and last weeks in April.

A California man, worth nearly \$500,000, recently attended the funeral of his son. Just before the coffin was lowered he unscrewed the silver handles, and taking them back to town sold them to an undertaker.

Most of the manufacturers who were burned out by the great fire at Haverhill, Massachusetts, have made arrangements to resume business immediately, and the burn district will be rebuilt in a mere substantial manner.

The declaration was made in the English parliament recently that the United States had reached the summit of agricultural prosperity, and that English farmers had seen the worst of the competition with American grain.

Henry Reavis, mine host of the Reavis House, Jacksonville, is one of the cleverest men and best caterers in the State. His house is a good one to stop at.

## Gambetta News.

A \$20,000 Bible Prize.

The publishers of *Rutherford's Monthly* in the prize puzzle department of their *Monthly* for March offer the following easy way for some one to make \$20,000:

To the person telling us which is the longest verse in the New Testament Scriptures (not the New Revision) by March 10th, 1882, we will give \$20,000 in gold as a prize. Should two or more correct answers be received the prize will be divided. The money will be forwarded to the winner March 15th, 1882.

Those who try for the prize must send 20cts in silver (no postage stamps taken) with their answer, for which they will receive the April number of the *Monthly*, in which will be published the name and address of the writer of the prize.

Mr. Morell expressed the belief that the increase of Representatives would impair efficiency in the transactions of business, and suggested that with an increase at every decade it would be infinitely impossible to provide a hall of sufficient capacity to hold the House. He did not however feel at liberty to oppose the bill. After similar remarks by several Senators the bill passed by a viva voce vote.

A Word to Fathers and Mothers, Columbus Enquirer.

Then it should be a question with every parent how can such densities be avert? Every home should be a house of training and the great lesson to be taught is moral strength—a knowledge not only to appreciate what is right and despise wrong, but to have the courage under all of life's circumstances to take a position for the right. A boy or a girl should have good principles that are so firm that neither life's trials, its adversities nor its temptations can move them. Teach the boys and girls that they have a mission in life to make the world better and happier, and they will bless the world by their words and acts. It is the man that is too indolent to earn an honest living or too proud to pursue the avocation for which he is best fitted that robs his neighbor of his earnings or becomes a sponge upon the means of others. Then teach the child that work is honorable, rear him to habits of industry and honesty. The boys of this country want the moral courage to stand up and dare to do right. This must come from the training hand of father and mother.

Neither drink wine nor give it to my strong drink is the curse of the country and the age. Sixty thousand men in America every year lie down in the grave of a drunkard. Drink has murdered my best friends, and I hate it. It burdens me with taxes, and I hate it. It becomes a nuisance, on which every honest man should put his heel and never be reached much less tried.

It would be money in the pockets of the people as well as of the State, to increase the number of Circuit Judges and Chancellors and their salaries rather than that such a condition of things should continue.

In fact, in our opinion, it would be the best economy in some of the counties for said counties to even pay the salary of a Judge rather than have the delay in the dispatch of business that they are not subjected to on account of the fewness of the Judges and the inadequacy of the time for holding their court.

We are always for economy but not for that kind of economy that struts out the goat and swallows the camel.

Shelby Sentinel.

## Mobile Magnet.

One of the provisions of the contract made by the revenue and road commissioners of Mobile with the Coal and Railroad Company that hires the convicts labor of this county is:

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But in case of the death of a convict before the expiration of the term for which he was sentenced, the hire shall cease from the time of such death and be paid pro rata accordingly.

The hire shall commence and be con-

## Kisses on Interest.

Come here, sister, and sit down beside me and let me give you a little talking to. That is right! Sit close at the other end of the sofa. It makes me run for you and come, besides being a good habit for a young lad to become addicted to. Always wander to this habit and you will in time find yourself walking through green meadows and beside the still waters of self-respect.

You may be walking alone, to be sure, but you will have fewer laws to do up on Monday morning. I wish to speak to you about your mother.

It may be you have noticed a careworn look upon her face lately. Of course it has not been brought there by any act of yours, still it is your duty to chase it away. I don't mean for you to run at it and

SHAKE YOUR SKIRTS.

and tell it to "show," as you would a hen nor do I expect you to get on the other side of the fence and throw old oyster cans and pieces of barrel staves at it, as you did the cow yesterday. But I want you to get up to-morrow morning and get breakfast, and when your mother comes and begins to express her surprise go right up to her and kiss her on the mouth.

You don't imagine how it will brighten her face. Besides you owe her a kiss or two. When you were a little girl she kissed you when no one else would.

You were not as attractive then as you are now. And all along through these years of childish sunshine shadows she was always to cure by the magic of a mother's kiss the little dirty, chubby hands whenever they were injured in those first skirmishes with this rough old world.

And then the midnight kisses with which she has roamed so many bad dreams, as she leaned above your restless pillow have all been on interest so long.

PRETTY AND KISSABLE.

as you are, but if you had done your share of the work during these last ten years the contrast would not be so marked. Her face has more wrinkles than yours, far more, and yet if you were sick that face would appear to be far more beautiful than an angel's, as it hovered over you, watching every opportunity to minister to your comfort, and every one of these wrinkles would seem to be bright waves of sunshine chasing each other over the dear old face. She will leave you one of these days.

These burdens will not lift from her shoulders, will not lift from her heart, will not leave her down.

These rough, hard hands that have done so many necessary things for you, will be crossed upon her lifeless breast. Those neglected lips that gave your first baby kiss will be ever closed, and those tired eyes will open in eternity, and then you will appreciate your mother, but it will be to late. There, there, don't cry, she has not left you yet. She is down in the kitchen stringing beans for dinner, and if you feel so badly you might go down and finish them, and let her change her dress and

REST AN HOUR BEFORE DINNER.

And after dinner you might do up the dishes while she takes a little nap. Then you might take down your hair and do it up for her. You need not wind over your finger and fuss to make little spots, as you used to do with yours, but give it a good brushing and wind it up gently and tenderly, as if you enjoyed doing it for her. The young men down in the parlor can wait until you have performed these duties. If he expresses any impatience, you may explain to him that you feel under more obligations to your mother than you do to him. If this does not seem to satisfy him ask him how many times he has got up in the middle of the night to warm your pepper for you when you were dying with the colic, or how many hours he has carried you up and down the room just because you would not be quieted in any other way? Ask him to repeat.

MOTHER HUBBARD BACKWARDS.

and if he is unable to do it, it will be a poor positive that he is not the one that has repeated it, and I explained it to you 1,700 times. Catechise him to find out if he is the one who gave you the black silk dress, and sat up a night to make it while you were off having a good time. Turn him up and make him admit that he went without a new coat last winter that you might enjoy a \$12 one that you admitted so much.

Write from him a confession fact he has a stitch in his side, brought from doing up your finer linen week after week. Then show him out the front door, put on a calico apron, and run and help your mother pick currants to jelly and I guarantee that you will think more of yourself, the world will think more of you, and you will be far pier and better for having done so.

WASHINGTON, D. C., Feb. 21.—On motion of Mr. Hale the Senate, at 1:45, took up the House upon joint adj.

Mr. Morell expressed the belief that the increase of Representatives would impair efficiency in the transactions of business, and suggested that with an increase at every decade it would be infinitely impossible to provide a hall of sufficient capacity to hold the House.

He did not however feel at liberty to oppose the bill. After similar remarks by several Senators the bill passed by a viva voce vote.

A Word to Fathers and Mothers, Columbus Enquirer.

Then it should be a question with every parent how can such densities be avert? Every home should be a house of training and the great lesson to be taught is moral strength—a knowledge not only to appreciate what is right and despise wrong, but to have the courage under all of life's circumstances to take a position for the right. A boy or a girl should have good principles that are so firm that neither life's trials, its adversities nor its temptations can move them. Teach the boys and girls that they have a mission in life to make the world better and happier, and they will bless the world by their words and acts. It is the man that is too indolent to earn an honest living or too proud to pursue the avocation for which he is best fitted that robs his neighbor of his earnings or becomes a sponge upon the means of others.

Then teach the child that work is honorable, rear him to habits of industry and honesty. The boys of this country want the moral courage to stand up and dare to do right. This must come from the training hand of father and mother.

It is worth remembering that nobody enjoys the nice surroundings if it is bad health. These are miserable people to day with one foot in the grave, when bottle of Parker's Ginger Tonic would do them more good than all the doctors and medicines they have ever tried.

See adv.

Carry religious principles into common life and common life will lose its transitoriness. The world passes away.

Things seen are temporal. Soon business with all its care and anxieties, the whole unprofitable strife and fever of the world, will be to us a thing of the past. But religion does something better than

sign and muse over the perishableness of early things. It finds in them the seeds of immortality.

A VERSITY is often more beneficial to man than prosperity.

SECRET kindred does to your de-creatures as is beautiful as serene and gentle.

There are men to whom we cannot possibly give enough to prevent them from demanding more.

A BENEVOLENT disposition is the very character of Christian character.

Some persons, instead of putting off the old man, dress him up in a new shape.

Christian charity is a calm, wise thing.

It will sometimes appear to be superficial observer a very hard thing—for it has the courage to refuse.

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LETTER FROM OXFORD.

A Merchant gets After Phil-Osopher.  
OXFORD, ALA., Feb. 21st 1882.  
ED. REPUBLICAN:—Your Oxford correspondent, Phil Osopher, in his last "Flashes" stated that one of our merchants had graduated, and that others were expected to wear the honors soon. Exactly what he means by graduating in this case I don't pretend to know; but it is the opinion of several of our most intelligent citizens that he means (when you boil it down to plain English) that one of our merchants has "busted" and others are expected to "bust." Now, if any of our merchants have lately made a financial failure, so far as I am able to learn, Mr. Phil Osopher is the only man who knows anything about it, and if any of them are likely to fail soon he is considerably in advance of the times on that point also.

Mr. Phil Osopher also made another little mistake in his last "Flashes", but perhaps he did it unintentionally. In speaking of the death of Dr. Slaughter he stated that an inquest was held and a verdict returned in accordance with the facts. There was no inquest held, neither does the law require one in such cases.

A short time back Mr. Phil Osopher in one of his "Flashes" speaking of the Ga. Pa. R. R. stated that the company would probably build some cotton mills west of here in order to cut off Oxford's cotton trade and would also refuse to give Oxford a depot and thus leave her "out in this cold world alone." Perhaps Mr. Phil Osopher is right in his predictions as he is doubtless in the confidence of the managers of the road. But even if Oxford is left out in the cold to die, if Mr. Phil Osopher was a true friend to her interests he would lend a helping hand to sustain her declining prosperity instead of singing her funeral dirge as she feels the chilling blast of death. Oxford may be injured by the road, but if she lets the Ga. Pa. R. R. be her death let her go to her grave, "unwept, unloved and unsung." Perhaps Mr. Phil Osopher would write a little poetry or something about it just for pity's sake.

Mr. Phil Osopher is a good writer, we enjoy reading his "Flashes" but if he will confine himself strictly to facts and explain what he means by a merchant graduating it will make his "Flashes" much more taking with the merchants especially.

Some bold thief or thieves robbed Messrs Brittain and McGinnis of seventy-five dollars some nights ago. An entrance to their store was effected through an upper window of the building by means of a ladder. The burglars descended from the second to first story and emptied the cash drawer without trouble, as no one was sleeping in the building at the time.

Bracelets, tasteful and cheap, of shell, jet and celluloid at Miss Kate Crawford's.

Mr. J. F. M. Davis has made his report to Dr. Cochran, President of the State Board of Health, concerning him of the disappearance of the last vestige of small pox in the county. The people of the valley along the line of the Ga. Pa. R. R. have all been vaccinated and there is no possible chance for the disease to make its appearance in that locality again. All apprehension of a spread of the disease in this county is now over.

All the hues of the rainbow to be found in the Zephyrs which Miss Kate Crawford will be pleased to show you.

The M. E. Sunday School will take appropriate action on the death of Mr. Woodward tomorrow (Sunday). Mr. Woodward was Superintendent of the school for a longer period than any other who ever held the place.

We have seldom seen more tasteful hats than can be found at Miss Kate Crawford's. If you consult your own interest you will call and see the beautiful stock of Spring Hats just received. Persons of taste are sure to purchase from her.

A man once called upon Dr. Francis and said, "Doctor, I have unfortunately a very strong tendency to gout: what shall I do to arrest it?" "Take a bucket of water and a ton of anthracite three times a week, my friend." "How?" "Drink the former, and carry the latter up three pairs of stairs." A good remedy for other complaints besides gout!

Jet pins, in a great variety of style and price—all cheap—to be found at Miss Kate Crawford's store.

BERNA, ALA., Feb. 18 1882.  
EDITOR REPUBLICAN:—No news. Oat sowing about over. Rain is great abundance. Very little sickness. Scarcely any work in farm. Your old friend, R. C. Haynie of Cane Creek, killed seven turkeys at one shot on the 15th. A barked finger a skinned face and a black shoulder proves his gun was well charged.

BOB SHORT.

Ladies, you will be pleased with the Hosiery and Corsets for Ladies and Misses at Miss Kate Crawford's.

The Massachusetts Agricultural Society has decided "that salt has the property of hastening the maturing of all grain grain crops; that wheat on salted land will ripen six to ten days earlier than on unsalted land, all other conditions being equal; that it increases the yield from twenty-five to fifty per cent; that it stiffens the straw and prevents rust and smut; that it checks, if it does not entirely prevent, the ravages of the chinch bug; and that two barrels per acre will injure no grain-crop." The time to sow salt is in the spring—Christian Union.

Miss Kate Crawford has a great variety of beautiful and cheap White Goods.

MARRIED—at Rufus Alexander's, in Calhoun county, Ala., on the 12th inst. by R. A. Hollingsworth, Esq., Mr. W. R. Alexander and Miss Mary Phillips.

Faith should be a result of reason, and never a substitute for it.

CALHOUN COUNTY, ALA.,  
Feb. 20th 1882.

Mr. L. W. GRANT, Dear Sir:—Knowing the great anxiety and solicitude of the people of the whole country in regard to the existence of small pox in this community, it affords me very great pleasure to be able to announce the fact that there is not a case of small pox in this community, and as far as we have been able to learn, not a case in the County or State. Three cases of small pox were developed on my farm 7 miles east of Oxford among the hands employed on the Ga. Pa. R. R. It was of a very malignant type, and although the patients had good medical attention, attentive nurses, comfortable quarters, and everything to render them as comfortable as possible under the circumstances, yet they all three died. The houses occupied and used by those sick with small pox and their nurses, have all been burned, and everything in connection with the locality has been thoroughly disinfected. Twenty-one days have now passed since any exposures to the disease. We feel grateful to an over ruling Providence that what seemed to us so recently as a terrible scourge upon our people, and perhaps up on many of the citizens of our country, has been entirely arrested.

Very Respectfully,  
E. T. SMYTH.

The Color and Lustre of Youth are restored to faded or gray hair by the use of Parker's Hair Balsam, a harmless dressing highly esteemed for its permanence.

SPECIAL COLUMN.

MONEY TO LEND ON COTTON.  
Parties in Calhoun who raise as much or more than 25 bales of cotton can borrow money of the Real Estate and Loan and Banking Co. of Alabama, at much less than bank rates. Apply to STEVENSON & GRANT. Feb. 25-26

OXFORD, ALA.  
Notice.

Notice is hereby given that A. V. Mathis has his business withdrawn from the firm of Mathis & Co., and that G. H. & J. F. Mathis will continue the business under the firm name of Mathis & Co., and will settle up all the old business of said firm. This 1st day of Feb 1882.

G. H. MATHIS,  
J. F. MATHIS,  
A. V. MATHIS,

Notice is hereby given to Justices of the Peace and Notaries Public of Calhoun County that I have been lawfully appointed Justice of the Peace and fully competent to perform all the duties of the office. They are there fore earnestly requested not to set me aside in any case.

Respectfully,  
RUFUS ALEXANDER.

Feb. 18-19 Acting Coroner

NOTICED

Parties owing town taxes will save cost by making immediate settlement.

R. L. ARNOLD,

Collector for the town.

FOOTWEAR.

The following named parties have paid subscription to the Republican in whole or in part since our last report. If the names of any one who has paid since Dec. 19, does not appear in this list, they will confer a favor by notifying us at once by postal card or otherwise the amount so paid.

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J. W. Hollingsworth, B. F. Pease,  
R. A. Hollingsworth, H. T. Pease,  
S. S. Linder, E. L. Linder,  
J. A. Lanford, D. C. Hyatt,  
W. M. Johnson, Robt. Johnson,  
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K. M. Martin, J. L. Turk,  
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